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QUADRIENNIA JACOBI,  
OR THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
REIGN of KING  
James II.

From his first Coming to the  
CROWN  
TO HIS  
DESERTION.

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# THE PREFACE.

**H**ISTORY abounds with Examples of those who have omitted nothing, with which their Ambition inspired them, even through the greatest difficulties and dangers to gain a Crown. But seldom do we find a President of any Prince that laboured, against all the Common Rules of Policy, so industriously to lose a Crown, when he had once fix'd it on his Head, as James II. Henry IV. indeed turn'd Roman Catholick, to obtain the Diadem of France ; But James II. turn'd Roman Catholick, onely to lose the Imperial Crown of three fair Kingdoms. A short Reign 'tis true, but full of strange and surprizing Circumstances : while a Popish Prince ascends the Throne to rule a Protestant People ; and takes a Coronation

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tion Oath to defend those Laws, which he had steadfastly resolv'd to dispence with; nor did he gradually and insensibly endeavour to introduce his Innovations of Popery and Slavery, but rush'd and broke in like a Torrent with open and armed violence upon the Ancient Constitutions of the Nation; as one that growing old, was to make great steps, and by consequence if he should dye, must leave the Papists worse than he found them: And therefore to perfect the work, he also set up a pretended Prince of Wales for his Successour, to defeat the Inheritance of his own Lawful Issue; the Labour'd Contrivance of an Italian Stepdame.

These were those Irregular Motions, that brought down that sudden Revolution upon the late King's Head, which put an End to his violent Reign, and verified the Ancient Maxim of Philosophy. A Revolution not to be parallel'd in History; but reasonable

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sonable to the British Monarchy, the Glory whereof was almost brought to utter Ruin and Destruction. And therefore we must all acknowledge what His present Majesty has done for these Kingdoms, who next under God, has wrought such a deliverance as never ought to be forgotten, and can never be sufficiently requited. He will certainly be always mention'd with Honour and Gratitude by Posterity enjoying the Benefit of his noble Enterprise, so long as the Protestant Name shall endure. For He came not like the Ancient Romans and Saxons, to conquer and lead in Triumph after Him our Religion and Laws, our Lives and Liberties, but to defend, preserve and secure them to us. To this End he undertook so hazardous and chargeable an Expedition, which has prov'd not less to our Advantage, than to his Everlasting Honour.

This

## THE PREFACE.

This is the sum of what is contracted in these few Sheets, sufficient to shew the Reader the Violent Designs of Popery and Arbitrary Dominion, and how much we are oblig'd to our Generous Preserver.

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THE

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THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
REIGN  
OF THE  
Late KING JAMES II.

From the time of his coming  
to the Crown, to his Deser-  
tion of it.

UPON *Munday* Morning, being  
the second of *February*, 1684. *Charles* the Second was sud-  
denly seiz'd with a violent fit  
of an *Apoplexy*, by which his Speech  
and Senses were for some time taken from  
him; but upon the immediate Applica-  
B  
tion

tion of fitting Remedies, he return'd to such a Condition, as gave some hopes of his Recovery, till *Wednesday* Night, at which time the Distemper returning upon him with greater Violence, he expir'd upon the *Thursday* following about Noon.

Immediately such of the Lords of the deceased King's Privy-Council, together with such other of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as were in Town, assembled together, and signed a Proclamation for proclaiming his Brother *James* Duke of *York and Albany*.

And indeed such Expedition was used for the Performance of this Ceremony, that the same Afternoon the King was proclaim'd by the name of *James* the Second, before *Whitehall-Gate*, and in all the most usual Places of the City. And in regard that by the Death of the deceased King the most part of the Offices and Places of Jurisdiction and Government within the Realms of *England* and *Ireland*, did cease and fall; therefore the King reserving to his own Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redress of any Abuses in Misgovernment, upon Knowledge and Examination thereof, was

was pleased to declare, That all Persons, who at the Decease of the late King were duly and lawfully possess'd of, or invested in any Office whether Civil or Military, within the Realms of *England* or *Ireland*, or in any other of his Dominions thereto belonging, particularly all Presidents, Lieutenants, Vice-presidents, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all others in place of Government either Meaner or Superior; and all other Officers and Ministers, whose Interests and Estates in their Offices, are determin'd by the occasion before-mentioned, should be, and should hold themselves continued in the said Places and Offices, as formerly they held and enjoy'd the same, until the King's Pleasure should be further known.

And that in the mean while, for the preservation of the Peace, and necessary Proceedings in matters of Justice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, all the said Persons of whatsoever Degree or Condition, should not fail, every one according to his Place, Office, or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereto belonging, as formerly appertained to them while the late King was living.

And farther, That all the King's Subjects of what Estate, Dignity, or Degree whatsoever, should be aiding and assisting, and at the Command of the said Officers and Ministers in the Performance and Execution of their said Offices and Places, upon Pain of the King's Displeasure.

Moreover, That all Orders and Directions made or given by the Lords of the Privy-Council of the late King, in his life time, should be obey'd and perform'd by all and every Person; and that every thing done thereupon, should proceed as fully, and as amply as the same should have been obey'd or done in the life of the late King. And the same care was also taken for the Foreign Plantations. Afterwards upon the King's sitting in his Privy-Council, he was pleas'd to declare himself to this effect.

That since it had pleas'd Almighty God to place him in that Station, and that he was now to succeed so good and gracious a King, as well as so kind a Brother, he thought fit to declare, That he would endeavour to follow his Example, and more especially in that of his great Clemency and Tenderness to his People,

People: That he had been reported to be a Man for Arbitrary Power, tho' that had not been the only Story which had been made of him: That he knew the Principles of the Church of *England* were for Monarchy, and that the Members of it had shewn themselves good and Loyal Subjects, and therefore he should always take care to defend and support it.

That he likewise knew, that the Laws of *England* were sufficient to make the King as great a Monarch as he could wish; and therefore as he should never depart from the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, so he would never invade any Man's property.

Lastly, That he had often ventured his Life in defence of the Nation, and would go as far as any Man in preserving it in all its just Rights and Liberties.

Upon which the Lords of the Council were humble Suitors to him, that these his Gracious Expressions might be made publick, which he ordered accordingly.

And in regard the maintenance of the Navy for defence of the Kingdom, and Advantages of Trade, requir'd, that the Collection of the Customs, Subsidies of

Tunnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandizes imported and exported, should be continued, as in the time of the Deceased King, a Proclamation was issued forth accordingly, that the said Duties should be collected by the several Officers and Collectors in all the Ports of the Kings Dominions, till the Parliament, which was to be speedily assembled, should take care for the settling a sufficient Revenue on the Crown for the Support of the Government.

In the next place, in regard the King had given Command to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk to give orders that the Mourning for the Deceased King might be performed with that Decency, which became so great and solemn an Occasion, Publick Information was given by his Grace the Earl Marshal of *England*, That it was expected they should put themselves into the Deepest Mourning that was possible, long Clokes excepted. And that as well all Lords as Privy-Councillors, and Officers as well of His late, as present Majesties Household, should cover their Coaches and Chairs, and cloath their Livery-Servants with black Cloth.

Cloth. And that none should presume to use any Varnish'd or Bullion Nails to be seen on their Coaches or Chairs, except the King, the Queen Consort, the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highnesses.

And from this time for several Weeks together there was nothing hardly to be seen in the publick Gazetts, swelled up upon that occasion, but great numbers of Addresses from all parts of the Kingdom, declaring the general Joy of the whole Nation for the new Kings coming to the Crown, and their humble Acknowledgment of his Grace and Favour in his Gracious Declaration before his Privy-Council; assuring him withal of their ready obedience to his Commands, and their Resolutions to devote their Lives and Fortunes to maintain his Rights, and defend his Sacred Person and Royal Prerogative.

Upon the Fourteenth of February in the Evening the Funeral of the Deceased King was privately solemnized from the Painted Chamber in the Palace of *Westminster*, to the Abbey-Church. The Body was carried under a Velvet Canopy, borne by the Gentle-

men of the Privy-Chamber, six Earls supporting the Pall. The Proceeding began with the Servants to the Nobility, their Royal Highnesses, their present Majesties, the Queen Dowager, and the late King's Servants. After whom followed Barons, Bishops, and others of the Nobility according to their Respective Degrees, together with the Great Officers, and the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* was Chief Mourner, his Train being born by the Lord *Cornbury*. The Supporters to the Chief Mourner were the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Beaufort*, wearing their Collars of the Order, as the other Knights of the Garter there present did; and the Assistants to the Chief Mourner were sixteen Earls. One of the Kings at Arms carry'd the Crown and Cushion, the rest of the Officers at Arms attending and directing the Ceremony, which was closed with his Majesties Band of Pensioners, and the Yeoman of the Guard.

At the entrance into the Church, the Deans and Prebends of *Westminster*, attended by the Quoir, met the Body, and

and proceeded to King *Hen.* the Se-  
venth's Chappel, where it was enter'd  
in a Vault under the East end of the  
South Isle. Service being ended, and  
the Officers of His Majesties Household  
having broken their Staves, the Royal  
Stile was proclaim'd by another of the  
Kings at Arms, according to Cu-  
stom.

The next day the Duke of *Ormond*  
was made Lord High Steward ; the  
Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain ;  
the Lord Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer ;  
and the Lord *Mainard*, Comptroller of  
the Household ; and *Henry Savil*, Esq;  
Vice-Chamberlain ; in which Offices they  
had respectively served the deceased King.

By this time arrived Intelligence  
from *Scotland*, that upon the News of  
the Death of *Charles* the Second, the  
Earl of *Perth* Lord High Chancellor,  
and the Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord  
High Treasurer, immediately caused  
the Privy-Council to meet ; and after  
they had express'd their just Grief for  
the loss of so good a King and Master,  
they resolv'd unanimously the next  
Morning to proclaim *James* VII. Ac-  
cordingly by Eight of the Clock in the

Forenoon the Privy-Council met again, and having read the King's Letter directed to them, the Lord Chancellor first took the Oath of Allegiance, the Oath of Privy-Counsellor, and the Test, and then administred the same to the rest of the Counsellors. Which done, they all sign'd the Proclamation for Proclaiming the new King, and so went all to assist at the Solemnity it self.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, together with the Magistrates and Town-Council in their formalities, proceeded first bare-headed: Next Lyon King at Arms, and the rest of the Heralds in their Coats of Arms display'd; then followed the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, with the rest of the Officers of State and Counsellors, and other Lords both Spiritual and Temporal; and behind them the Lords of the Session in their Robes, the Trained-Bands standing on both sides of the Streets. Being thus come to the Cross, and ascending it, the Lord Chancellor proclaimed the King, and upon his concluding with God save the King, was seconded with the Shouts and Acclamations of an infinite Number of all

all Ranks of People there present.

Which being perform'd with all the Decency and Circumstances befitting so great a Ceremony, the Privy-Council dispatch'd away a Letter to the King, to give His Majesty an Account of what they had done; withal, declaring how they had bound themselves by a Solemn Oath to hazard their Lives and Fortunes in defence of His Majesties Title and Person.

The Bishops also and Archbishops sent an Address to the King in the following words.

*Most Sacred Sovereign,*

‘**O** UR deep and just Sorrow for the Death of our late Blessed and Gracious King would certainly swallow us up, did not the Righteous and Peaceable Succession of your Majesty support us under our unexpressible Affliction.

‘Had we the Honour and Happiness to prostrate our selves at your Royal Feet, our Tears would prove our best Orators for the former, as our Prayers and Thanksgivings to the only Ruler of Princes,

\* Princes, and our best and most faithful  
 \* Endeavours to serve your Majesty,  
 \* shall always express our Joy and Zeal  
 \* for the latter.

\* Your pious Zeal for the Honour  
 \* and Interest of your Royal Brother, our  
 \* late Sovereign now in Glory, and for  
 \* this your ancient Kingdom, while we  
 \* enjoyed the Happiness of your Presence  
 \* among us; as it did then demonstrate  
 \* you to be the best, and most obedient  
 \* of Subjects, so did it prognosticate your  
 \* being the kindest, and most paternal of  
 \* Sovereign Princes to your People.

\* At this distance from your Royal  
 \* Presence, we are able in our present  
 \* Circumstances to do no more than  
 \* humbly to address to your Majesty in  
 \* Paper, to pay that Duty which we  
 \* owe upon so solemn an occasion; but  
 \* are resolv'd, if your Sacred Majesty  
 \* shall allow, to desire the Archbishop of  
 \* St. Andrews, who is most desirous and  
 \* ambitious to congratulate your most  
 \* righteous Succession to the Thrones of  
 \* your Royal Ancestors, and address him-  
 \* self to your Royal Presence, more ful-  
 \* ly to express our Sense and Duty,  
 \* than a Letter can allow, and humbly  
 \* to

‘ to desire your Majesties Protection and  
 ‘ Favour to this National Church, and  
 ‘ to our Order and Persons ; which we  
 ‘ are humbly confident to obtain, when  
 ‘ we reflect upon your Piety and Zeal  
 ‘ for all these Interests during your abode  
 ‘ in this Kingdom.

With equal Grandeur was the King proclaim'd about the same time in *Ireland*, where the Duke of *Ormond* was not wanting in any thing that could advance the Splendor of the Ceremony. But to return back into *England*, we find several Alterations at Court, where the Right Honourable *Lawrence Earl of Rochester*, Lord President of the Council, was made Lord High Treasurer of *England*; and the Right Honourable the Lord Marquis of *Halifax* was in his room made Lord President of the Council; the Earl of *Clarendon* Lord Privy-Seal, and the Duke of *Beaufort* Lord President of *Wales*.

Also the Lord *Godolphin* was made Chamberlain to the Queen; and at the same time His Majesty was pleas'd to appoint *Henry Bulkley*, Esquire, to be Master of the Household; Sir *Stephen*

*F. & C.*

Fox eldeſt Clerk of the Green-cloth; Sir William Boreman ſecond Clerk of the ſame; Sir William Churchil eldeſt Clerk-Comptroller, and Sir Richard Maſon youngeſt Clerk-Comptroller; in whiſh Places they ſerv'd the deceaſed King before. Among the Foreign Ambaſſaſors that were ſent from Foreign States and Princeſs to condone the Death of the late King, and congratulate his Majefties Acceſſion to the Crown; the firſt that led the way was the Count Serclæs de Tilly, Envoy from the Marquiss of Grana, Gouvernour-General of the Spaſh Netherlands.

The next that appear'd was the Marſhal de l'Orge, and the Marquiss d' Eſtampes; the firſt ſent by the King of France, the latter by the Duke of Orleans: These were followed by Monſieur d' Ebrenſchell from the King of Denmark, upon the ſame account; and the latter alſo at the ſame time gave no- tice of the Death of the Queen-Mo- ther.

Other Extraordinary Envoyſ were likewiſe diſpatch'd away upon the ſame Errand; as Monſieur de Laundy from the Duke of Zell; Monſieur Spanbem from the

the Elector of Brandenburgh ; the Count *de la Trinité* from the Duke of *Savoy* ; the Baron of *Croseck* from the Duke of *Brunswick*, and Monsieur *de la Rovere*, Count *de St. Ange* from the Dutchesse of *Modena*. But the greatest Honour which the King received, was from the States of *Holland*, who upon the same occasion sent a splendid Embassy into *England*, in which were employ'd the *Heer Van Duyvenvourde*, the *Heer Van Citters*, and the *Heer Dyckveld*, who being receiv'd at *Greenwich* by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, and brought by water in the King's Barge to the *Tower*, at their Landing were received by the Lord *Tenham*, and saluted with the usual Discharge of Cannon, and from thence were conducted in the King's Coach, attended by five Coaches of their own, and a great many others, with six Horses apiece, to their House in *St. James's Square*, and after some few days had their publick Audience of both their Majesties, and the Queen Dowager.

Toward the beginning of *March*, the King issued forth a Proclamation, Declaring his Pleasure touching his Coronation, and

and the Solemnity to be observed therein, setting forth ; That whereas he had resolved by the favour and blessing of God to Celebrate the Solemnity of his Royal Coronation, as also the Coronation of the Queen, upon the Twenty third of *April* next ensuing ; and forasmuch as by the ancient Customs and usage of the Realm, as also in regard of divers Tenures of sundry Mannors, Lands and other Hereditaments, many of his Loving Subjects did claim, and were bound to perform several Services on that Day, and at the Time of the Coronation, as in former times their Ancestors, and they from whom they claim, had done at the Coronations of his Predecessors. Therefore, for the preservation of the Rights and Claims of his Loving Subjects, whom it might concern, He thought fit to signifie, that he had authorised and appointed by Commission, under the Great Seal, *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ; *Lawrence* Earl of *Rochester*, Lord High Treasurer ; *George* Marquis of *Halifax*, President of the Council ; *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Privy Seal ; *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal ;

*James.*

James Duke of *Ormond*; Henry Duke of *Beaufort*, Lord President of *Wales*; Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; Henry Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household; Aubrey Earl of *Oxford*, Theophilus Earl of *Huntington*, Robert Earl of *Sunderland*, Robert Earl of *Albany*, John Earl of *Radnor*, George Lord *Dartmouth*, Sidney Lord *Godolphin*, Sir George *Jefferies*, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, and Sir Thomas *Jones* Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or any Three or more of them to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which should be exhibited to them, concerning the Services to be by them performed at the said Coronation; straightly charging and commanding all Persons of what Rank or Quality soever they were to give their attendance according to the Summons to them directed.

In the mean time the King, having resolv'd to make some Alterations in *Ireland*, new Orders were sent to *Dublin*, upon receipt of which, upon the 27 of March his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* deliver'd up the Sword to the Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Lord Primate and Chancellor of that

that Kingdom, and *Arthur Earl of Granard*, under the Title of Lords Justices ; and the next Morning the Council being conven'd, in pursuance of the Kings Orders to that purpose, was dissolv'd, and a new Council appointed, consisting of the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Lord High-Treasurer, the two Chief Justices of the Kings Bench and Common Pleas, the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Collonel of the Guards, the Duke of *Ormond* ; the Earls of *Thomond*, *Roscommon*, *Arglase*, *Drogbeda*, and *Longford* ; the Lords *Fitzbarding* and *Blesington*, *Robert Fitzgerald* Esq; *Sir Charles Feilding*, *Sir Richard Reynolds*, *Sir Thomas Newcomen*, *Sir Robert Hamilton* ; *Adam Loftus*, and *Leviel Kingdon* Esquires. After which the Duke of *Ormond* came over loaden with Addresses from almost all parts of *Ireland*, of which it would be too tedious here to give a particular Bedroll.

Much about the same time came forth two Proclamations, the one to prohibit any Persons whatever to trade within the Limits assign'd to the Royal *African Company*, excepting only such as were Members of the said Society; the other to restrain all Persons

Persons but the Members and Agents of the *East India* Company to Trade in the *East Indies*, and to recal such as were there without permission of the Company in *London*.

Nor must we here omit a pretty kind of passage that happen'd about this time. For the Earl of *Peterborough* having commenc'd an Action against one *Samuel Heyrick* a Bookseller of *London*, upon the Statute of *Scandalum Magnum*, for Printing and Publishing a scandalous Libel, as it was then suggested, call'd *Dangerfield's Particular Narrative*, containing, as it was averr'd, several scandalous Expressions in Derogation of his Lordships Honour, had recover'd at the Assizes at *Northampton* Five thousand Pound Damages. But such was the Clemency of his Lordship, that being certifi'd of the Loyalty and Honesty of the said *Samuel Heyrick*, upon his humble submission, his Lordship remitted the said Damages and all farther Proceedings.

But now the Twenty third of *April* being come, the Coronation of the King and Queen was perform'd at *Westminster* after the following manner.

The

The King and Queen being come from *White Hall* to the Palace at *Westminster*, where the Nobility and others, who were to go into the Proceeding were met, came down in State from the Lords House into *Westminster Hall*, about Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; and being seated upon the Throne there, the Sword of State, the Sword *Curtain*, and the two Pointed Swords, together with the Gold Spurs, were presented to the King, and laid upon the Table before him.

Then the Dean and Prebends of *Westminster*, having before brought the Crown and other *Regalia* in solemn Procession from the Collegiate Church, came into the Hall, and presented them severally to the King; after which being laid upon the Table, they were deliver'd, together with the four Swords and Spurs, to the Lords appointed to carry them in the Procession; which began in this manner.

First Drums and Trumpets; then the six Clerks in Chancery, Chaplains having Dignities; Aldermen of *London*, and Masters in Chancery, four a breast: In which Order all the rest of the Proceeding

ceeding follow'd ; then Serjeants at Law and others of the Long Robe ; Squires of the Body ; Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber ; Judges and Chief Justices : Then the Children of the Chappel, Quire of *Westminster*, Gentlemen of the Chappel ; Prebends and Dean of *Westminster* ; Master of the Jewel House, and Privy Councillors not Peers : Next two Officers at Arms ; then Baronesses, Barons, Bishops : Two other Officers at Arms ; Viscountesses, Viscounts : Two Heralds at Arms ; Countesses and Earls : Two more Heralds at Arms , then a Marchioness : Heralds at Arms ; DutchesSES, Dukes : Next the two Provincial Kings at Arms, after whom the Great Officers and Arch-Bishops ; then two Persons in Robes of State, representing the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*.

Then the Queens Vice Chamberlain, and three Noblemen carrying her Majesties Regalia ; that is to say, the Earl of *Dorset* carry'd the Ivory Rod ; the Earl of *Rutland* the Scepter, and the Duke of *Beaufort* the Crown. After them follow'd the Queen her self, assisted by the Bishops of *London* and *Winchester*,

*Winchester*, under a Rich Canopy supported by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports ; the Train being born by the young Dutchess of *Norfolk*, assisted by four Earls Daughters, attended by two Ladies of the Bedchamber, and two Women of the Bedchamber.

After these the Noblemen that bore the King's Regalia ; that is to say, the Earl of *Ailesbury* bearing Saint *Edward's* Staff ; the Lord *Grey* the Spurs ; the Earl of *Peterborough* the Scepter with the Cross : Next the Earl of *Pembroke* bore the third Sword ; the Earl of *Darby* the second, and between them the Earl of *Shrewsbury* bearing *Curtana*, or the Pointless Sword : Then *Garter*, between the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of *London* : Then the Lord Great Chamberlain single : Then the Earl of *Oxford* bearing the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord High Constable, and the Duke of *Norfolk* Earl *Marshall* : Then the Duke of *Ormond*, bearing St. *Edward's* Crown, between the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Globe, and the Duke of *Albemarle* bearing the Scepter with the Dove.

After

After these came the King himself assisted by the Bishops of *Durham* and *Bath*, under a Rich Canopy, born in like mannes by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports ; the Train born by four Earls eldest Sons, assisted by the Master of the Robes, follow'd by the Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Horse-Guard in Waiting, between the Earl of *Huntington* Captain of the Band of Pensioners, and Viscount *Gransdison* Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, closing the Proceeding. The Serjeants at Arms went in two Classes before their Majesties, and the Gentlemen Pensioners on each side the Canopies.

In this manner the King and Queen array'd in their Royal Robes furr'd with Ermins, the King with a Velvet Cap, and the Queen with a Rich Circle of Gold on her Head, all the Nobility in Robes of Crimson Velvet, and their Caps and Coronets upon their Heads, and the rest who form'd the Proceeding being richly habited, or else wearing their peculiar Robes, proceeded on foot upon blew Cloth, spread from the Steps of the Throne in

in *Westminster* Hall to the Steps of the Theater in the Quire of Saint Peter's *Westminster*, the whole Passage being rail'd in, and guarded by His Majesties Horse and Foot Guards.

So soon as they enter'd the Church, and that the Nobility and others were all duly plac'd, their Majesties ascended the Theater, and repair'd to their private Devotions on the East part thereof, and then seated themselves in their Chairs of State. Then follow'd the Recognition; and after an *Ante*<sup>m</sup>*miss*, the King and Queen came to the Altar and made their first Oblation, at what time the Lords who carried the Regalia presented them at the Altar, to be there depolish'd. Then was the *Litany* sung by two Bishops; which being ended, the Bishop of Ely began the Sermon; after the conclusion of which, the King took the accustom'd Oath. And then the *Veni Creditor* being sung, and the King disrob'd of his Mantle and Surcoat, he was Anointed and vested with all the Sacred Habit in King Edward's Chair. Which done, the Crown was put on just at three of the Clock; at what time all the People shouted,

the

the Drums beat, the Trumpets sounded, the great Guns in St. James's Park, and at the Tower, were all discharged, and all the Peers put on their Coronets.

The King being thus crown'd, and having been farther invested with the Ring, receiv'd both the Scepters, made his second Oblation, and being again reseated in King Edward's Chair, vouchsafed to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops. After which, *Te Deum* being sung, he ascended the Royal Throne; and no sooner was he enthron'd, but the Archbishops and Bishops, in token of Homage, kiss'd the King's Cheek, and then all the Lords Temporal pay'd their several Homages by doing the like, and touching his Crown: during which time the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then followed the Coronation of the Queen; at which the Ladies also put on their Coronets, as the Lords had done before at the Kings. And then the Queen having receiv'd into her Hands the Scepter and Ivory Rod, was conducted to her Royal Seat upon the Throne.

The King and Queen being thus enthron'd, after the singing of an Anthem, the Archbishop ending with the *Benediction*, the King and Queen went in state into King *Edward's Chappel*, where the King being devested of St. *Edward's Robes*, and attired in his Royal Robes of Purple Velvet, the whole Assembly, except those that belong'd to the Church of *Westminster*, return'd in the same order as they came, to *Westminster-Hall*, their Majesties and all the Nobility wearing their Crowns and Coronets on their Heads; and being entred the Hall, were conducted to their several Tables to Dinner. The first Course for their Majesties Table was serv'd up with the usual Ceremony, the Lord High Steward and the Lord High Constable riding in on Horseback before it: And before the second Course was serv'd up, Sir *Charles Dymock* the King's Champion in compleat Armour, accompany'd by the Lord High Steward and Earl Marshal, all on Horseback, perform'd the usual Ceremony of the Challenge. After which, the Officer of Arms proclaim'd the King's Titles

ties in *Latin, French, and English* after the usual manner.

While all the Cities and considerable Towns in *England*, upon the News of this Coronation, seem'd to be overwhelm'd with Joy, Feasting, Banqueting, Carousing, and filling the Court with Addresses of their Loyalty; the Parliament sitting down in *Scotland* the Twenty third of *April*, which was the day of the Coronation, full of Expectations of the News, prepared to receive it with all the Devotion imaginable.

In order to this, a Letter was read, which had been directed from the King to the Parliament, bearing date the Twenty eighth of *March*, in the first Year of his Reign, setting forth, That the many Experiences he had of the Loyalty and exemplary forwardness of his Ancient Kingdom, by their Representatives assembled in Parliament, in the Reign of his Brother, made him desirous to call them together at the beginning of his Reign, to give them an opportunity not only of shewing their Duty, but also to be Exemplary to others in their Demonstrations of Affection to his Person, and Compliance with

his Desires. But that what he had to propose to them at that time, was this, which was both necessary as well for his Safety as service, and had a greater tendency toward the securing their own Privileges and Properties, than the aggrandizing his Power; which however he was resolv'd to maintain in its greatest Lustre, that he might the better be enabled to protect and defend their Religion Establish'd by Law, their Rights and Properties against Fanatical Contrivances, Murtherers and Assassins, who had brought them into such Difficulties, which only the steady Resolutions of his Brother, and those employ'd by him, could save them from: That nothing had been left undone by those inhuman Traitors to over-turn their Peace; and therefore he hoped they would be wanting in nothing to secure themselves and Him. Which things being of such Importance, he was resolv'd in Person to have propos'd them the needful Remedies, but that being now impossible, he had sent among them the Duke of *Queensberry*, whom he had instructed in all things relating to his Service, and their own Prosperity, not doubting of their

their Compliance and Assistance in all those matters wherein the said Duke was instructed.

This Letter being read, the Lord High Commissioner spoke to this Effect.

In the first place, That by the King's sending to them so soon for their Advice, they were to be fully convinc'd not only of the great Confidence he had in their Loyalty, and their good Example to his other Dominions, but also how fully he would make good his Royal Word and Declaration to follow the Example of his Brother's quiet and peaceful Reign.

In the next place he assured them of his Princely Resolutions to protect and maintain the Government of the Church as by Law Establish'd; and that he would take care of the Persons and Concerns of the regular Clergy.

That he would maintain their Rights and Properties according to the Establish'd Law of the Kingdom, and would not allow of any Arbitrary Oppressions either in Souldiers or others: And that he would condescend as far as justly could be desired or expected from him, in the business of the Excise and Militia.

On the other side, That the King expected from them to assert the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, and to establish the Revenues as amply upon him and his lawful Successors, as it was enjoy'd by his Brother, or any of his Predecessors. In the next place, That effectual means might be fallen upon to destroy that Desperate and Phanatical Party which had brought the Kingdom to the brink of Ruin and Disgrace.

After this, the Lord Chancellor put them in mind what Disorders, Divisions, and Animosities had been among them, before the King, when Duke, was sent into the Kingdom; and by what easie gentle ways he brought about that Unity which the Kingdom was beginning to despair of; and therefore desired them with all the Eloquence he was able to express, to serve his Majesty, and promote his Interest by destroying a Bastardly Brood of Villanous Men, who of late, to the Reproach of Scotland, and of Human Nature it self, maintain'd Principles, and ventur'd upon Practices not to be named among any who had ever heard of Government, much less of Religion.

And

And to encourage them the more to do all they could toward the Service and Honour of so Glorious a Monarch, he desired them to consider his personal Advantages, whether in what related to War or Peace; His Experience both in Arms and Courts both at home and abroad; his exact Honesty, his Temperance and Sobriety, his indefatigable Diligence, and his undaunted Courage upon all occasions: Adding withal, that as he gave to Subjects the greatest Example of Loyalty and Obedience while he was one himself, so he was now an Example to all Kings of his Love, his Clemency, and his Care towards his People.

The Parliament having heard these two Speeches, resolv'd not to be outdone in Panegyricks, and therefore return'd an Answer to the King's Letter to this effect.

That his gracious and kind Remembrance of the Service done by his Ancient Kingdom to his Brother of ever glorious Memory, should rather raise in them ardent Desires to exceed whatever they had formerly done, than to look upon them as deserving the Esteem

he was pleased to express of them. That the Death of their Excellent Monarch was lamented by them to all the Degrees of Grief, which were consistent with their great Joy for the Succession of his Most Sacred Majesty, who had not only continued, but secured the Happiness which his Brother's Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency had procured them: That being the first Parliament which met by his Authority, he might be confident they would offer such Laws as might best secure his Person, the Royal Family and Government; and that they would be so exemplarily Loyal, as to raise his Honour and Greatness to the utmost of their Power. And lastly, That they would leave nothing undone for the Extirpation of Phanaticism, and for detecting and punishing the late Conspirators.

Having thus given the King good words, they proceed to Acts; and first, having two such good Foundations, as the King's Declaration and Promises, they pass an Act wherein the King is declared to assent with his Estates in Parliament convened, to ratify and confirm all Acts and Statutes formerly pass'd

pass'd for the Security, Liberty and Freedom of the true Church of God, and the Protestant Religion presently profess'd within the Kingdom, in their whole strength and tenor, as if they were particularly set down and express'd in the Act.

By a second Act they annexed, united, and incorporated the Excise of Foreign and In-land Commodities to the Crown of *Scotland* for ever.

By a third Act they ordain'd, That all such Persons as being cited in Cases of Treason, Field or House-Conventicles, or Church-Irregularities, should refuse to give Testimony, should be liable to be punish'd as guilty of those Crimes respectively in which they refuse to be Witnesses.

After which a Proclamation was issued forth for putting the Kingdom of *Scotland* into a Posture of Defence against the Enemies of the King and Government; to that purpose requiring and commanding all and every the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Scotland* to be in a readiness in their best Arms to assist the King against all Commotions and Insurrections whatever, as

they should be advertized, and to furnish themselves with fourteen days Provision, every one to march when and where the Privy-Council should order.

Requiring also all such as should live near the Sea-Coast, so soon as they should hear of the Arrival of any Vessels at any Ports, Creeks, or Harbours, with Men, Arms, or Ammunition, to rise in their best Arms, and beat them off, or seize and secure them, and give immediate notice thereof to the Privy-Council; promising withal, to indemnifie and fully pardon for ever them for so doing, whatever Slaughter or Bloodshed they should commit: Withal, inflicting severe Punishments upon all Persons that should harbour or relieve any Traytors or Rebels coming upon their Lands.

Which Proclamation was grounded upon the Insurrection of those People which were dispersed by the Duke of Monmouth; whom the Proclamation calls **Trayterous Conspirators** against the life of *Charles II.* and the Destruction of the Ancient British Monarchy, and who still continued the same Fury against K. *James* and his Royal Government.

And now we come to one or two of the most surprizing Tryals in the World; to try a Person, who had with the hazard of his Life discover'd a most damnable Popish Plot against the Government and Protestant Religion, for Perjury, under a Popish King, suspected, when Duke of York, to be concern'd in the carrying on of the same Plot, by a Pickt Jury, and the Testimony of Popish Partial Witnesses, whose evidence had already been his'd out of Court, under the management of a Partial Judge, who only study'd by Arbitrary Sentences to please and gratifie the humour of a Popish Prince. These were the two Tryals of Doctor *Oats* upon the Eighth and Ninth of *May*. At what time being brought to the Bar of the Kings Bench, the first Indictment brought against him was, for swearing that there was a Consult of Jesuits held at the White Horse Tavern in the *Strand*, where *Ireland* and several other Jesuits were present, and their Businels was to Consult, how they might murder and destroy the King, and subvert the Government, and there they came to a Resolution, that *Pickering* and *Groves* should kill the King; and that

that he was present at the Debate, and carry'd the Resolution from Chamber to Chamber, where they had separated themselves in lesser numbers, and that there he saw the said Resolution sign'd. To make this a Perjury, they were to prove that Doctor *Oats* was all that time at *St. Omers*. Now here was the pleasant sport, or rather unpleasant doings, to see notorious Papists, full of Malice and Revenge, that had already been twice baffled in open Court, brought in again, and allow'd for lawful Testimony against the Doctor, and cherish'd in a Protestant Court of Justice, by Judges that pretended to be Protestants themselves.

To prove that Doctor *Oats* did give his Testimony in the Court against *Ireland* and the rest, they brought one *Foster*, who had been upon the *Jury*, and had given his verdict against the *Jesuits*, which he then sneakingly, if it may not be accempted knavishly, said it was one of his Unhappinesses.

To prove he was at *St. Omers* all the while that the Doctor said he was in *London*, they brought *Hilfley*, *Dorrel*, *Osborn*, *Bournaby* a *Jesuite*, *Pool* of the *Order*

Order of the *Virgin Mary*, *Thornton*, *Conway*, *Haggerstone* a Jesuite, *Beeston*, *Clement Smith*, *Price*, *Doddington*, *Gerrard* a Jesuite, *Arundel*, *Christopher Turberville*, *Clavering*, *Copley* and others, all notorious Papists, and such as acknowledged themselves for such in open Court, who all swore that the Doctor came to *St. Omers* in *December 77.* and was never out of the College but three days till *July 78.* and indeed they swore it home, but many with those scurrilous Reflections upon the Doctor, as manifested that they swore rather out of Revenge and Embitterment than Conscience.

In answer to this, the Doctor produced sufficient Protestant Evidence, who swore they saw him in *London* both in *April* and the beginning of *May*; but they were derided by the Chief Justice.

The Doctor farther appeal'd to the Court, whether a Papist, in Case of Religion, might be believed and receiv'd as a good Witness. The Chief Justice affirm'd that a Papist, without any other legal Objection, was a good Witness; and *Witben's* ask'd the Doctor, whether he thought he came there to Preach?

Preach ? But the Doctor farther insist-  
ing upon the Question, demanded it as  
his right to be heard by Council, as to  
his exception against his Witnesses , but  
was still over-rul'd very imperiously by  
the Chief Justice; upon which the Doctor  
appeal'd to all the Hearers, whether he  
had Justice done him or no ; which put  
his Lordship into such a violent Passion  
hardly parallel'd, to have proceeded  
from a Christian Judge upon a Bench, in  
History. The storm being over, the Do-  
ctor cited the Opinion of the Lord Coke,  
That a Popish Recusant was not to be  
admitted as a Witness, not so much as  
between Party and Party. But this would  
not do.

The Doctor farther urg'd, that they  
were bred up in a Seminary against  
Law, for which their Friends were to  
be punish'd. To which the Chief Ju-  
stice replying, That so was a Dissenter  
bred up against Law ; and the Doctor  
returning upon him, That he had not  
offer'd any Dissenter in Evidence ; the  
Chief Justice derided his Witnesses, cal-  
ling them *Goodwife Mayo* and her Com-  
panions, excellent *Protestants* without all  
question.

Then .

Then the Doctor urg'd the Statute of the 27. of *Eliz.* c. 2. against Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other such like Disobedient Persons. In answer to which, the Chief Justice ask'd him whether the Witnesses own'd themselves to be Priests and Jesuits.

The Doctor would have offer'd the Statute of the third year of *Charles the First cap. 2.* but that would not be admitted.

The next thing which the Doctor Pleaded, was the Case of the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, when charg'd with High Treason and committed to the Tower; who upon his acquittal, moving that he might have liberty to bring an Indictment of Perjury against the Witnesses that accus'd him, the Court over-rul'd the Motion, because they would not have the Kings Evidence indited for Perjury, nor the Popish Plot call'd in Question. But the Chief Justice told him that was nothing to the purpose neither.

After this the Doctor argu'd that the Evidence upon which he was Indicted of Perjury, was the same which had been deliver'd six years before at *White-bread's Tryal*, and afterwards at *Lang-burn's*

lora's, and sixteen Witnesses produc'd against him, which were not then receiv'd. Therefore if the evidence he then gave was then believ'd, he could not dream what new objection should arise against it, which had not been hinted and answer'd. 'Tis true, he told the Court he had call'd some Noble Lords to testify for him, but found either distance of Time had wrought upon their Memories, or the difference of the Season had chang'd their Opinions.

So that seeing it vain to strive against the Stream of the Chief Justices Passion, (for even *Wakeman* and *Castlemain* were admitted as Evidence against him) he concluded that since he had no Liberty to argue those things which were most Material for his Defence, with an Appeal to the Great God of Heaven and Earth, the Judge of all, and in his Presence and before all the Auditory, avow'd his Evidence of the Popish Plot, all, and every part of it, to be nothing but true; expecting from Almighty God the Vindication of his Integrity and Innocence.

Thereupon the Jury withdrawing for a quarter of an Hour, return'd and brought the Doctor in Guilty. Nor indeed

deed could the Doctor expect less, if the rest of the Jury were like their Foreman.

The second Indictment, which was brought against the Doctor the next day, was for swearing at the Tryal of *Ireland*, that *Ireland* was in Town within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* upon the first or second day of *September* 78. and upon the eighth and twelfth of *August*; whereas in truth he was not in Town upon any of these days.

For the Proof of which pretended Perjury, the same Methods were us'd as had been done in the Tryal the day before, by bringing in a crowd of Popish Evidence, Malicious and Revengeful, and as eager to stifle the Villany of their Darling Plot, as the Doctor had been to discover it; and some of them, such whose Testimony at the same Tryal to evince the Doctor's Evidence, had been rejected in the time of Protestantism; but was now conjur'd up again to serve the Popish Cause. The first was Mrs. *Ireland*, the Jesuits Sister; Mrs. *Ireland* his Mother; Mrs. *Duddle*, Mrs. *Quino*; the Lord *Aston*, Sir *Edward Southcote*, Mr. *John Southcote*, *Harrison* the Lord *Aston's*

*Ashton's Coachman, George Hobson, George North, Andrew Wetton, Mrs. Harwell, Mrs. Rughton, Mrs. Winford, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Purcell, Mr. Stamford, Mrs. Fowler, the two Giffords, Mrs. Keeling,* with several others, all Roman Catholicks, of whom the Doctor upon his Tryal gave a true Character, that they were Popish-Traitors who would swear any thing, and suborn Witnesses upon Witnesses against him, to stifle the Plot.

In answer to this shoal of Witnesses, the Doctor pleaded that it was a hard case, for a Man after six years, to be Indicted for a Circumstance of time.

After that the Doctor produc'd the Protestation of dying *Beddo*, that all he had sworn concerning the Plot was true; and that he was one that swore that *Ireland* was in Town either the beginning of *September*, or latter end of *August*; which done the Dr. call'd several Witnesses, but few appear'd, and those such as did him little good; and therefore he laid the stress of his Plea upon the Records of the Attainder and Execution of *Ireland* and *Whitebread*, &c. desiring the Court and the Jury to consider the hardness of his Case, in regard that his Witnesses

nesses either could not be found, or else were such, as considering the Times, durst not appear in his behalf ; and therefore hop'd they would not let him be injur'd by a number of false Witnesses, and Papists that were Parties.

Upon *Munday* the Twenty sixth of *May*, the Dr. was brought up again to the Kings Bench Bar, where the Doctor being ask'd what he could say in arrest of Judgment, he mov'd for longer time to prepare his Council what to say in his behalf ; but that being deni'd him, and no Council appearing for him, he put in four Exceptions himself.

1. That a Witness sworn on the behalf of the King, in a Process of High Treason, could not be punish'd for Perjury by the King.

2. That it did not appear, that the Indictments of *Ireland*, found in *Middlesex*, were legally transmitted to *London*, and consequently that all the Proceedings thereupon were *coram non Judice*.

3. That the Perjuries assign'd were foreign to the Issue.

4. That it was *Resolutio signat* in that part of the Indictment, that mentions what the Defendant swore ; and that in the

the Perjury assign'd 'twas *Resolutio signanda*; which was no good Assignment of the Perjury.

But these Exceptions being over-rul'd by the Court, as of no weight or colour, as it was then pretended; Judge *Winstons*, after the Judges had laid their heads a little while together, proceeded to give Sentence.

That the Doctor should pay a Thousand Marks upon each Indictment.

That he should be stript of all his Canonical Habit.

That he should stand upon the Pillory and in the Pillory before *Westminster Hall* Gate, upon the next *Munday* for an hours time, with a Paper over his Head, after he had walk'd with it about all the Courts in *Westminster Hall*, declaring his Crimes.

That upon the second Indictment, he should stand the next day in the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, for the space of an hour with the same Inscription.

That the next day he should be whipt from *Aldgate* to *Newgate*; and upon *Friday* from *Newgate* to *Tiburn*, by the hands of the Common Hangman.

Then the Merciless Judge proceeding, But Mr. *Oats*, said he, we cannot but remember, there were several particular times, about which you swore false; and therefore as Annual Commemorations, that it may be known to all People as long as you live, we have taken care of you for an Annual Punishment. To which purpose he farther pronounc'd, That upon the 24 of *April*, every year as long as he liv'd, he should stand in the Pillory at *Tyburn*, just opposite to the Gallows, for the space of an hour.

The same before *Westminster Hall* Gate, every year upon the Ninth of *August*, as long as he liv'd.

The same at *Charing Cross*, every year upon the Tenth of *August*.

The like over against the *Temple* Gate upon the Eleventh of *August* every year.

And lastly, the same upon the Second of *September* at the *Royal Exchange*; and to be committed close Prisoner as long as he liv'd.

And as if the Judge himself had been concern'd in the Revenge of Papists, for the Doctors Discovery of the Plot; he farther told him openly, that if it had

had been in his power to have carried it farther, he would have been willing to have given Judgment of Death upon him ; for he was sure the Doctor deserved it.

All which extremity of Cruelty and Ignominy , the Doctor endured with such a Courage and Fortitude, as did the Papists more mischief than all his Evidence had done before ; to the great regret of his Adversaries and shame of his Judges, over whom he triumphs now, as they triumph'd over him upon the Bench.

Upon the Twenty sixth of May 1685. the Parliament met at *Westminster*. At what time the Commons being sent for up to the House of Lords to attend the King who was seated upon his Throne in his Royal Rob: s with the usual Solemnity, the Lord Keeper declar'd to them his pleasure, to defer the speaking to them, till the Members of both Houses had taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament ; after which the King would declare his mind to them. Farther he acquainted them, that it was the King's Pleasure that the Gentlemen of the House of Commons should go a-part,

part, and proceed to the choice of their Speaker. Upon which, returning to their House, they unanimously made choice of Sir *John Trevor* one of the King's Council at Law, who being the same Afternoon presented to the King in the House of Lords, was confirm'd by Royal Approbation.

Some few days after, the King having notice that the Ceremony of taking the Oaths was over, went to the House of Lords, and there delivered himself to both Houses in the following Speech.

' After it had pleased Almighty God  
 ' to take to his Mercy the late King,  
 ' my Dearest Brother, and to bring me  
 ' to the peaceable Possession of the Throne  
 ' of my Ancestors, I immediately resolv'd  
 ' to call a Parliament, as the best means  
 ' to settle every thing upon those Foun-  
 ' dations that may make my Reign both  
 ' easie and happy to you: toward which  
 ' I am dispos'd to contribute all that is  
 ' fit for me to do. What I said to my  
 ' Privy-Council at my first coming there,  
 ' I am desirous to renew to you; where-  
 ' in I freely declare my Opinion con-  
 ' cerning the Principles of the Church  
 ' of

of England, whose Members have shewn  
 themselves so eminently Loyal in the  
 worst of Times, in defence of my Fa-  
 ther, and support of my Brother of  
 Blessed Memory: Therefore I will al-  
 ways take care to support and defend  
 it. I will make it my Endeavour to  
 preserve this Government both in Church  
 and State, as it is by Law established.  
 And as I will never depart from the just  
 Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown,  
 so will I never invade any man's Pro-  
 perty. And you may be sure, that ha-  
 ving heretofore ventur'd my Life in  
 defence of this Realm, I shall still go  
 as far as any Man in preserving it in all  
 its just Rights and Liberties. And ha-  
 ving given you this Assurance of the  
 care I will have of your Religion and  
 Property, which I have chosen to do  
 in the same words I used at my first  
 coming to the Crown, the better to evi-  
 dence to you that I spoke them not by  
 chance, and consequently that you may  
 the more firmly rely upon a Promise so  
 solemnly made, I cannot doubt that I  
 shall fail of suitable Returns from you,  
 with all imaginable Duty and Kind-  
 ness on your part, and particularly  
 in

in what relates to the settling my Revenue, and continuing it during my life, as it was in the time of the King my Brother. I might use many Arguments to enforce this Demand, from the Benefit of Trade, the Support of the Navy, the Necessity of the Crown, and the Well-being of the Government it self, which I must not suffer to be precarious. But I am confident your own Consideration of what is just and reasonable, will suggest whatever might be enlarg'd upon this occasion. There is one popular Argument which I fore-see may be us'd against what I ask of you, from the Inclinations men may have for frequent Parliaments, which some men think would be the best secured by feeding me from time to time by such Proportions as they shall think convenient. And this Argument, it being the first time I speak to you from the Throne, I will answer once for all, That this would be a very improper Method to take with Me; and that the best way to engage Me to meet you often, is always to use Me well. I expect that you will comply with me in

what I have desired, and that you will  
 do it speedily, that this may be a short  
 Session, and that we may meet again  
 to all our Satisfactions.

' I must acquaint you, that I have had  
 News this Morning from Scotland, that  
 Argyle is landed in the West Highlands,  
 and the men he brought with him  
 from Holland, and that there are two  
 Declarations publish'd, one in the  
 name of all those in Arms there, the  
 other in his own. It would be too  
 long for me to report the substance of  
 them ; it is sufficient to tell ye that I  
 am charg'd with Usurpation and Ty-  
 ranny. The shorter of them I have di-  
 rected to be forthwith communicated  
 to you ; I will take the best care I  
 can, that this Declaration of their own  
 Treason and Rebellion may meet with  
 the Reward it deserves. And I will  
 not doubt but that you all will be the  
 more zealous to support the Govern-  
 ment, and give me my Revenue, as  
 I have desir'd it, without delay.

These obliging Expressions did so  
 take with the House of Commons at  
 that time, that returning to their House,  
 the

the first thing they did, was to order the making a return of their most humble and hearty Thanks for his Majesties most gracious Speech and Declaration. And such was the force of those fair Promises which were not much perform'd, that upon taking into consideration that part of the Speech which related to the King's Revenue, they unanimously resolv'd, That the Revenue which was granted to the late King, should be settled on his present Majesty for his Life, and that a Bill should be brought in for that purpose.

In the Afternoon of the same day they attended the King in a body in the Banqueting-house to return their Thanks in pursuance of their Forenoons Resolution.

The Lords also resolv'd upon the following Address.

That whereas the King had been pleased to inform them, that the Earl of *Argyle*, attainted of High Treason, was landed with other Rebels, in *Scotland*, and was there in actual Rebellion, they were resolv'd to stand by his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes, for the Suppression of the said Rebels,

D 2 and

and all other his Enemies whatsoever.

The House of Commons also, after they had read the Declaration mention'd in the King's Speech, resolv'd that they would stand by, and assist the King with Life and Fortune against *Archibald Campbell*, the pretended Earl of *Argile* and his Adherents, and all others that should assist him. And in the Afternoon of the same day ( so quick they were at that time with their Complements ) both Houses attended the King with their Votes and Addresses.

In *Scotland* the Parliament was no less desirous to ingratiate themselves with their new Sovereign, and therefore passed two Acts: the one declaring, That whereas the Obstinacy of the Fanatick Party, notwithstanding all the Laws formerly made against them, was such, as still to keep their House and Field-Conventicles, which were the Nurseries and Rendezvous of Rebellion; therefore they ordain'd, That whoever should hereafter preach in any Fanatick House or Field-Conventicle, and such as should be Hearers at such Conventicles, should be punished by Death, and Confiscation of Goods.

The

The second Act set forth, That the giving or taking the National Covenant as explained in the year 1638. or of the League and Covenant commonly so call'd, or write in defence thereof, should incur the Crime and Pains of Treason.

They also pass'd an another Act, wherein they made a dutiful offer to the King of two hundred and sixty thousand Pounds yearly to begin at *Whitsontide*, 1685. and to be paid termly at *Whitsontide* and *Martlemas*, during the King's Life.

However, they were not without some Confusion in that Kingdom: For the Earl of *Argyle* setting sail the second of *May*, from the *Vlye* in *Holland*, upon the fifth of the same Month appear'd before *Orkney*, where sending his Secretary and Surgeon ashore, they were both seiz'd by the Inhabitants of the Island, and sent up to the *Privy-Council* at *Edinburgh*. From thence he sail'd for the West Coast of *Scotland*, and landed at *Dunstaffnage* in *Lorn*, a ruinous Castle formerly belonging to himself, into which he put a Garrison. From thence proceeding farther up into the Country, he published his Declaration, entitled, *The Declaration of the*

Protestant People, that is to say, of the Noblemen, Barons, Gentlemen, Burgesses, and Commoners of all sorts in Arms within the Kingdom of Scotland, with the Concourse of the true and faithful Pastors, and of several Gentlemen of the English Nation joyn'd with them in the same Cause. Wherein they set forth the great Advantages the Protestant Religion both at home and abroad had by the success of the War against *Charles the First*; which Success they ascribed to the Blessing of God, and the Goodness of their Cause. They cry'd up the Loyalty of the Scotch Covenanters; they accused the Parliaments of both Kingdoms for rescinding the Laws which had been made during that War, as also for turning out the Nonconformist Ministers: They accused the Government of putting men to death contrary to the Law, and defolating the Churches, changing the Ordinances of God into the Inventions of Men; for conniving at Papists, keeping up standing Forces, which they call'd the Bane of Civil Government: They declared against the King's Supremacy, and all the Wars against the States General of the United Provinces; the Forfeiture of the late Earl of

of *Argile*, and the Torture of *Spence* and *Coffeves*, by whom was made so great a Discovery of the late horrid Conspiracy. They likewise declared against the Enquiries made into the Insurrection at *Botbwl-Bridge*, by the Circuit-Courts, which they call'd *Tyranny* and *Popery* twist'd together: They declar'd against the King's Ascension to the Throne, calling him barely *James Duke of York*, as being excluded by the Commons of *England*: They also declared against the Parliament then sitting in *England*, as being pack'd, caball'd and return'd by Fraud and Injustice. For which Reasons it was that they threw off all Bonds of Subjection to the King, by the name of *James Duke of York* and his Accomplices, whom they stiled their most unnatural and wicked Enemies. Then they set forth the Reasons for their taking up Arms for the Restoration and Settlement of the Protestant Religion; the Suppression and utter Exclusion of *Popery*; the restoring of all who had been Sufferers for adhering to their Party: Declaring withal, That they will never enter into any Treaty, Capitulation, or Conditions with the King, but prosecute the War with all vigor, till

they should attain their Ends ; and assuring Indempnity to all that should come in and joyn with them against a persecuting Tyrant, and an Apostate Party.

This was the Substance of the General Declaration, which may be said to be a Declaration of War ; the other was in the Earl of Argile's own Name, wherein he set forth, in reference to himself, That as he had taken up Arms with those who had appointed him to be their Leader, for no private or personal Ends, but only for those contain'd in the Declaration before-mentioned, so he claim'd no Interest but what he had before the pretended Forfeiture of his Family, and had sufficient Right to.

He freely forgave all personal Injuries against his Person and Family to those that should not oppose him, but concur with him in his present Undertaking for the Ends before-mentioned ; promising farther, upon the Recovery of his Estate, to satisfie both all his own, and his Father's Debts.

That he had patiently suffered an Exilement of three years and a half, according to a Sentence unjustly pronounc'd against him in the late King's Reign, to whom

whom he had always been truly Loyal ; but he being dead , and the Duke of York having taken off his Mask , and invaded the Religion and Liberties of the Kingdom , he thought it not only just , but his Duty to God and his Country to oppose and repress his Tyrannies and Usurpations ; inviting and obtesting all true Protestants to concur with him in his Undertaking .

On the other side , the Parliament at Edinburgh , in opposition to the Earl , pass'd an Act , That all the Subjects of Scotland should take the Oath of Allegiance anew , and assert the Royal Prerogatives whenever they should be requir'd by the Privy-Council , upon Pain of Banishment and Imprisonment , or such other Punishments as should be thought fit to be inflicted upon them .

But now to return into England : Upon the Eighth of May , T. Dangerfield was tried at the King's Bench-Bar , upon an Information for Writing and Publishing a most villainous and scandalous Libel call'd his *Narrative* , and found Guilty ; for that was the necessary Consequence of any man's being tried at that time , if he had done any thing in opposition to

the Popish Interest. He had the same whipping as Doctor Oates ; but returning from his last suffering was run through the Eye into the Brains, as he rode in the Coach, of which wound he dy'd in a few days. However the Person that did it was hang'd for it, upon the same Gallows to which the other had been whipt.

Upon the same day also in the Afternoon, Mr. *Richard Baxter* a Learned Divine and Eminent for his Pious Life and Conversation, was Try'd and Convict'd at a *Nisi Prius* at *Guild Hall*, upon an Information for Writing and Publishing Scandalous and Seditious Notes upon the New Testament. A thing very likely to be done by such a Person ; but it seems that those Arbitrary times could not swallow his Divinity.

The same day the King coming to the House of Lords, and being seated in his Royal Robes, was presented with an Act for settling the Revenue on him for Life, as it had been settl'd upon his Brother, to which he immediately gave his Royal Assent ; and then deliver'd himself in the following Speech.

My

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' I thank you very heartily for the Bill  
 ' you have presented me this day; and I  
 ' assure you the readiness and chearfulness  
 ' that has atttended the dispatch of it, is as  
 ' acceptable to me as the Bill it self. Af-  
 ' ter so happy a beginning, you may be-  
 ' lieve I would not call upon you unne-  
 ' cessarily for an extraordinary Supply.  
 ' But when I tell you that the Stores of  
 ' the Navy and Ordinance are extreamly  
 ' exhausted: That the Anticipations upon  
 ' several Branches of the Revenue are  
 ' great and burthensom. That the Debts  
 ' of the King my Brother to his Servants  
 ' and Family, are such as deserve Com-  
 ' passion. That the Rebellion in Scot-  
 ' land, without putting more weight up-  
 ' on it than it really deserves, must oblige  
 ' me to a considerable expence and extra-  
 ' ordinary; I am sure such considerations  
 ' will move you to give me an Aid to pro-  
 ' vide for these things, wherein the Securi-  
 ' ty, the Ease and Happiness of my Govern-  
 ' ment are so much concern'd. But a-  
 ' bove all, I must recommend to you the  
 ' care of the Navy, the Strength and Glo-  
 ' ry of this Nation, that you will put it  
 ' into

' into such a Condition as may make us  
 ' respected and consider'd abroad. I can -  
 ' not express my Concerns upon this Oc-  
 ' casion more suitable to my own thoughts  
 ' of it, than by assuring you I have a  
 ' true *English* Heart, as Jealous of the  
 ' Honour of the Nation as you can be.  
 ' And I please my self with the hopes,  
 ' that, by Gods Blessing and your Assist-  
 ' ance, I may carry the Reputation of it  
 ' yet higher in the World, than ever it  
 ' has been in the time of any of my An-  
 ' cestors. And as I will not call upon  
 ' you for Supplies, but when they are of  
 ' publick use and advantage; so I pro-  
 ' mise you, that what you give me up-  
 ' on such Occasions, shall be manag'd  
 ' with good Husbandry. And I will take  
 ' care it shall be employ'd to the uses for  
 ' which I ask them.

These Promises so noble to outward  
 Appearance, rais'd such great hopes of  
 future Effects, that the Commons return-  
 ing to their House, immediately resolv'd  
 to give the King a Supply for the Occa-  
 sions mention'd in his Speech.

Upon the first of *June* the Princess  
*Ann* of *Denmark* was deliver'd of a  
 Daughter, which was the next day  
 Christen'd.

Christen'd *Mary* by the Bishop of *London*, the Earl of *Rochester*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, being Godfather, and the Prince of *Orange* (the Countess of *Clarendon* standing for her Royal Highness) and the Dutchess of *Grafton* being Godmothers.

About this time was publish'd an Advertisement to give notice, That *Francis Charlton* Esquire, Major *Wildman*, *John Trenchard* Esquire, and Captain *Edward Matthews*, against whom Warrants had been issu'd out by the Secretary of State, were fled from their Housies and Lodgings, and absconded themselves; and therefore all People that could give intelligence where they conceal'd themselves, were required to make discovery of them, either to the Secretaries, or to the next Justice of the Peace, in order to their Apprehension.

And now comes one of the most remarkable Transactions which happen'd in this Kings Reign upon the Stage.

For upon the Thirteenth of *June* the King receiv'd an Express from the Major of *Lime*, that the *Thursday* before, there appear'd three Ships off of that Place, and that about seven of the Clock in the Evening,

Evening, the Duke of *Monmouth* was landed with about 150 Men ; with which he had possess'd himself of the Town, and had sent some of his Number into the Neighbouring Counties, to raise the People. Upon this a Proclamation was issu'd forth immediately, Declaring, that whereas the King had receiv'd certain Information, that the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Grey*, and several others, were landed at *Lime* in a hostile manner, and had possess'd themselves of the Town, and had sent several of their Accomplices into the Adjacent Counties, to excite the People to join with them ; therefore he declared the said Duke of *Monmouth*, and all his Adherents and Abbettors, Traytors and Rebels, and requir'd the Deputy Lieutenants and other Officers to apprehend them as Traitors ; which was no more than was to be expected. But that which the Duke was censur'd for, was his Landing so unseasonably, at a time when the Parliament was sitting, and so charm'd with the Great Promises which the King had made.

For no sooner had the King imparted his Intelligence to both Houses, but the Lords

Lords present him with the following Address.

That whereas his Majesty had been pleas'd to impart to them his Intelligence, of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s being landed at *Lyme* in *Dorsetshire*, and that he had possess'd himself of the Town, they humbly offer'd to assist and stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes against the said Duke, and all Rebels and Traitors, and all other his Enemies whatsoever.

The Commons also, upon the same Intelligence being communicated to them by the Earl of *Middleton*, assur'd the King that they were, and always would be ready to stand by and assist his Majesty against the Duke of *Monmouth* and his Adherents, and all others that should assist the Duke or his Accomplices. And farther besought his Majesty to take more than ordinary care of his Royal Person, which they besought God long to preserve.

In the mean time, upon the Sixteenth of *June*, the King repairing to the House of Lords, and being seated in the Throne in his Robes of State, He gave his Royal Assent to,

An

An Act for granting him an Imposition upon all Wines and Vinegar, between the Twenty fourth of June 1685. and the Twenty fourth of June 1693. An Act for granting him an Imposition upon all Tabacco and Sugar for the same Term; and an Act to attaint *James* Duke of *Monmouth* of High Treason.

And at the same time a Proclamation was issu'd forth, for the apprehending of all Persons that should publish, or disperce the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Declaration, Intituled the Declaration of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others now in Arms for the Defence and Vindication of the Protestant Religion, and of the Laws, Rights, and Priviledges of *England*, from the Invasion made upon them, and for delivering the Kingdom from the Tyranny of *James* Duke of *York*. And this Proclamation was seconded by another, promising a Reward of Five hundred'd Pound, to be immediately paid by the Lord Treasurer, to him that should bring the Body of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, dead or alive.

But now that we may prosecute these two Transactions in their Order, and bring

bring them to a Conclusion according to the series of Action, we must begin with the Earl of Argile : Who being landed at *Dunstaffnage* in *Scotland*, as has been already said, or rather at *Lockhead*, alias *Campbel Town*, eight Miles from the *Mull-head* of *Kintire*, sent abroad the following Summons through the Country sign'd with his own Hand.

*Completon May 21. 1685.*

‘ Being by Gods Blessing come safe to this Place, with a Resolution, according to a Declaration set forth for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, our Lives and Liberties, against Popery and Arbitrary Government ; and all the stout Men of *Ilia* being come thus far, and this Country being together at a Rendevouze. These are to require all the Heritors, Tenants, and others, and all the sensible Men within this Division of *Cowal* between Sixteen and Sixty, with all their useful Arms, and two Weeks Loan, to come to the *Tarbut* against *Tuesday* next, being the 26. of *May* without fail, or sooner if they can. Argyle.

To back this Summons, his Son *Charles* march'd into *Cowall*, and sent Letters to several Gentlemen to come to him, without

out any pretence of excuse, threatening otherwise the utmost Penalties of Martial Proceedings.

From *Completon* in *Kintire*, the Earl march'd with two Troops of Horse and 700. Foot to *Tarbert*, where he met 300. of the *11s* Men, being attended by three Ships, one of 30. another of 12. and a third of six Guns, and twenty small Boats ; there he Embarked his Men, and came to the Town of *Ross* in the Island of *Boot*, and took from thence a Nights Provision for himself and his Men : Then sayling round the Island, he return'd to *Ross*, and fir'd seven Guns at his Landing, having with him 2500. Men. After this he quitted the Island of *Boot*, and went over to *Cowal*, one of the Divisions of *Argileshire*, and would have brought his Ships and Boats into *Lockfine* towards *Enverary*. But hearing that the Kings Men of War, the *King-fisher* and *Faucon*, were coming up to the entrance of *Lockowan*, they fortify'd a little Castle call'd *Ellengreg*, and a Rock that lies neer to it, to secure their Ships in *Lockowan* aforesaid : Which done *Argyle* march'd away toward the Head of *Lockfine*, leaving a 150 Men to guard his Ships, having first put his great Guns,

Guns, Arms, and Ammunition into the said Castle. Upon the 21<sup>st</sup>. of June a Party of 300. of the Kings Foot, under the Command of the Marquiss of Athol, met with a Party of *Argiles*, consisting of 400. Foot, and 80. Horse, and defeated them, upon which *Argyle* march'd back to *Ellengreg*, where he continu'd till the 25<sup>th</sup>. of June; at what time *Argyle* having pass'd *Locklong*, march'd toward *Lenox*, in the Shire of *Dunbarton*.

The same day that *Argyle* march'd toward *Lenox*, the Kings Ships came up to the Castle of *Ellengreg*, with a Resolution to batter it, and destroy *Argyle's* Ships. But upon firing the first Gun, two Men went off in a Boat with a white Flag, and told them they might save their labour, for there were none to oppose them in regard all the Garrison was fled. Whereupon they sent a Boat ashore, and finding it to be true, they took Possession of the Castle, Ships, and Boats, with all the Arms, Ammunition and Guns; the whole amounting to Five thousand Arms, Five hunder'd Barrels of Powder, with Ball and other Stores Proportionable.

Soon after the Earl of *Dunbarton*, Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in

in Scotland, having notice that *Argyle* had passed the River *Levit* above *Dumbarton*, march'd from *Glasgow* early in the Morning after him, *Argyle* bending his march'd toward *Sterling*, and overtook him in the Parish of *Killern*. The King's Horse and Dragoon's kept up *Argyle's* Men till the Foot arriv'd ; but they were posted in so strong a Piece of Ground, that in regard it was late in the Evening, it was not thought convenient to attack them. So that the King's Men stood Embattl'd all night to be in a readiness, so soon as daylight appear'd. But then 'twas found that *Argyle* was march'd off with great silence in the night toward the River *Clyde*, which his Horse swam thorough, while the Foot were carry'd over in Boats, and so got without much resistance to *Kenfrew*.

The Kings Forces missing *Argyle* in the Morning, march'd with all diligence to *Glasgow*, where after they had rest'd two days, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, with the Horse and Dragoons, march'd after the Enemy, leaving the Foot to follow, with all the haste they could make.

At *Kenfrew*, Sir *John Cockburn* undertook to provide Guides to conduct *Argyle*

gyle and his Men into Glasgow ; but they mistaking the way, carry'd them into a Bog ; where having lost their Horses and Baggage, the Foot dispersed into small Parties ; upon which the Earl of Dumbarton divided the King's Forces to pursue them : Argyle return'd towards Clyde, and was fallen upon by two of Gremock's Servants , but would not yield ; firing upon them when they call'd out to him : However Argyle receiv'd a wound in his Head ; upon which not trusting to his Horse, he alighted, and ran into the Water. The noise of this Buffle brought out a Country fellow, who ran into the Water after him, where he was almost up to the neck. The Earl presented his Pistol at the Country Man, but it would not go off. Upon which the Country Man gave him a wound on the Head, which stunn'd him , so that he fell, and in his falling, cry'd out, *Unfortunate Argyle.* Upon which words they seiz'd him and carry'd him to their Commander.

As for Sir John Cockram, who with his Party took the way toward the Sea, so soon as the King's Forces came up to him,

him, he Post'd himself in a small Inclosure, wherein his Men were cover'd Breast high. Nevertheless the Lord *Ross* charg'd them, but the Ground being too inaccessible for the Horse, and the Captain of the Dragoons being kill'd at the first Charge, the Lord *Ross* slightly wounded, Sir *Adam Blair* shot through the Neck, and Sir *William Wallace* of *Craigie* shot in the side; before the Dragoons had time to come up on foot, Sir *John Cockyan* had time to Post his Men in a Wood just behind the Inclosure, where he maintain'd his Ground for some time, till overpowr'd with Number. Sir *John* and his Son broke through, but were afterwards taken and sent to *Edinburgb*. Another Party of the Kings Forces, under the Earl of *Arran*, took *Rumbald* the Maitre and his Man, who fought desperately; and one Colonel *Ayloff*, who was brought Prisoner to *Glasgow*, where he ript up his own Belly with a Peaknife.

As for the Earl of *Argyle* he was sent Prisoner to *Edinburgb*, and committed to the Castle, from whence upon the last of *Jane* he was brought forth to the Market Crois, neer to which he was Beheaded,

headed upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose. His Head was set up upon the Toll-Booth, and his Body was laid in St. Magdalens Chappel in the *Canary Gate*. The Earl made no Speech upon the Scaffold, but deliver'd a Paper to the Dean of *Edinburgb*, to be given to the Lord Chancellor. And thus fell the Earl of *Argyle*, for his Gallantry and his Love of the Protestant Religion, worthy of Better Fortune.

Nor had the Duke of *Monmouth* more fortunate Success, though he made a stouter Resistance, as having Men of more Courage to assist him.

On *Sunday June the 14<sup>th</sup>* about three of the Clock in the Morning, the Duke of *Monmouth* marched out of *Lime* with sixty Horse and a hunder'd and twenty Foot, and came to *Bridport*, where Mr. *William Strangways* and Mr. *Edward Coker* were both unhappily slain by some of his Party, who were greedy to take up Horses for their Service. From thence he bent his March toward *Taunton*, increasing his Numbers as he march'd, considering how the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Duke of *Somerset*, and the Duke of *Bessfort*, had posted themselves to prevent the Countries coming in to him.

To

To repeat the several Marches of the Duke from Place to Place, or the pretty Skirmishes between small Parties, will not be Material; but at length it came to this, That the Earl of *Feverham*, who Commanded the Kings Forces in Chief, being advanc'd from *Somerset* as far as *Weston*, within three Miles of *Bridgewater*, quarter'd his Horse and Dragoons in the said Village, and Encamp'd his Foot in an Advantageous Post near it, fronting toward a spacious Moor, and having a Ditch before them. In the Evening he had notice that the Duke was drawing out of the Town, which made him keep his Troops in a readiness, and send out frequent Parties to observe them. The Duke so order'd his March, and with so great silence, that they found a quiet Passage into the said Moor, and there toward Morning drew up their Foot in order of Battel to the number of between five and 6000. and in that Order, the Duke being at the Head of them, were got within a little way of the Kings Camp. Immediately upon notice of this, the Earl of *Feverham* put his Men, to the number of 2000. Foot and Five hunder'd Horse, in a Posture to receive them. Thus the Fight being

being begun by the Dukes men with loud shouts, and brisk Volleys on both sides, the Dukes Horse were coming to second their Foot, but were hindred by a Party commanded by Colonel Oglethorp, who engaged them till the Earl of Oxford's Regiment, and a Detachment of the Guards came in to form the Line. 'Tis true, the Resistance made by the Duke's Horse commanded by the Lord Grey was very inconsiderable, as being never drawn up in a Body, but giving way before all that charg'd them, and soon after quitting the Field. But the Foot all this while stood firm on both sides, exchanging Volleys thick and threefold, for the Ditch that was between the Bodies hindred them from closing. But the Cannon coming up, and the King's Horse breaking in upon the Duke's men, they were at last utterly routed, and three Pieces of Cannon, all they had there, taken. About two thousand were kill'd upon the place, and several taken Prisoners. Among the rest Col. *Holms*, and *Perrot* his Major, the Constable of *Crookborn*, and *Williams*, then Servant to the Duke of *Monmouth*, having 200 Guinnies of the Duke's

E

Money

Money about him. The Coat also which the Duke of *Monmouth* usually wore, was taken, which occasion'd a report that he was slain.

Soon after, the Lord Grey was taken in disguise at *Ringwood*, upon the Borders of *Dorsetshire*, and secur'd by the Lord *Lumley*; as was also the Duke of *Monmouth* himself, who was taken soon after hid in a Ditch.

Upon the 13th. of *July* the Duke and the Lord Grey were both brought to *London*, and committed to the *Tower*, and upon the 15th. the Duke being attainted of High Treason by Act of Parliament, was Beheaded on *Tower-hill*. And this End had the Duke of *Monmouth*, the more unfortunate, if it be true, that he fell by Treachery, as is reported.

In the mean time, the King believing the Parliament had sat long enough, went to the House of Lords, and gave his Royal Assent to some few Acts, of which the chiefest were,

An Act for Granting an Aid to the King by an Imposition upon all *French*, and *East-India* Linnen, and several other Manufactures of *India*: Upon all *French* wrought Silks and Stuffs, and all Brandies,

dies, Brandies Imported after the first of July 1685, for five years.

An Act against the Importation of Gunpowder, Arms, and other Ammunition and Utensils of War. And,

An Act for finishing and adorning the Cathedral of *Pauls*.

Upon the 25th. of June, *William Disney*, Esq; was try'd by a Special Commission of *Uyer* and *Terminer* for the County of *Surrey* before the Lord Chief Justice upon an Indictment of High Treason, for Printing and publishing the Duke of *Monmouth's* Declaration; of which being found Guilty, he was within a few days after hang'd, drawn and Quarter'd.

And now the King believing the Parliament had sat along enough, went to the Lords House, and there gave his Royal Assent to some few Bills more. Among which the most remarkable were,

An Act to encourage the Building of Ships in *Ireland*.

And an Act for the Improvement of Tillage.

Which done the Lord Keeper signified the King's Pleasure to both Houses, that they should adjourn to the fourth of *August* next, with intimation that it

was not the King's intention, that there should be then a Meeting, but that the Session should be continued by Adjournment till towards Winter, unless his Service should require their sitting sooner. In which case the King would give them timely notice by his Royal Proclamation. In pursuance of which Intimation both Houses adjourned to the time appointed.

Soon after the Duke of Monmouth was Beheaded, George Speak, Francis Charlton, John Wildman, Esq; Col. Danvers, and John Trenchard, Esq; were summon'd to appear within twenty days after the date of the Proclamation, as being suspected of several Trayterous Practices and Conspiracies against the King and his Government; however they were so prudent as to keep out of the way. But the Lord Stamford, the Lord Brandon, and the Lord Delamere, were all three seiz'd and clapt into the Tower.

But as some were disgrac'd, others were advanced to Honour; for about this time the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Peterborough, and the Earl of Rochester, were all three Install'd at Windsor by the Dukes of Ormond and Beaufort, Commission'd

sion'd to that purpose by the Sovereign of the Order. And soon after the same Honour was conferr'd upon the Earl of *Feveringham* for his great Service at the *Sedgemoor Engagement*.

And now the fourth of *August* being come, both Houses met according to their Adjournment, at what time the Lord High Treasurer performing the Lord Keeper's part, they were order'd to adjourn again till the ninth of *November* ensuing.

Upon the third of *September* the Lady *Alicia Lisle* was convicted of High Treason at the Sessions of *Oyer and Terminer*, held at *Winchester*, for harbouring of one *John Hicks*, who had sided with the Duke of *Monmouth*. Though somewhat a hard case, that that ancient Lady could not be spar'd to live out the remainder of her days, for a transgression which might easily have been past over as a sin of Ignorance in a woman.

At the same time a Proclamation was issued forth for the apprehending the Earl of *Macclesfield*, requiring also that no person should presume to receive or harbour him upon pain of undergoing the utmost severity of the Law.

About the same time died the Lord *Francis Lord Guilford*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, at his House at *Wroxton* in *Oxfordshire*; in whose room upon the 28th. of *September* Sir *George Jeffries*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, for his excellent service on several occasions, and especially the Executions in the West, was made Lord Chancellor of *England*.

Upon the 11th. of *October* Sir *Edward Herbert* was made Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, and Sir *Robert Wright* remov'd out of the *Exchequer* into the same Court.

Upon the 19th. of *October*, *Henry Cornish*, Esq, was brought to his Trial at the *Old Bailey* for conspiring the death of *Charles the Second*, to raise a Rebellion in the Kingdom, and subvert the ancient Government of Monarchy; of which he was found Guilty, and afterwards Executed in *Cheapside* as a *Traytor*. Yet after all this, not long after his Quarters were ordered to be taken down, and delivered to his Relations to be decently Interred, as they were, in *St. Lawrence Church* by *Guildbal*.

At the same time were also try'd *William*

liam Ring for harbouring, and concealing Joseph Kelloway, and Henry Lawrence, both Siders with the Duke of Monmouth in the West. One John Fernley was also then try'd for harbouring and concealing James Burton, a person Outlaw'd for Treason; and Elizabeth Gaunt for succouring the said Burton with Money, and helping him to a Passage in order to his Escape beyond the Seas, and being all found Guilty, were sentenc'd to die as Traytors, the Woman being Burnt at Tyburn.

Upon the 27th. of October, Richard Nelthorpe, and John Ayloff were brought from Newgate to the Kings-Bench Bar, where being asked why Execution should not be awarded against them, in regard they stood attainted by Outlawry of High Treason, for Conspiring the Death of Charles the Second, and having nothing to say, because they knew that whatever they could say would signifie nothing, they were both hang'd by Rule of Court, the first before Greys-Inn, the other before the Temple Gate.

Thus much for Executions at one time. Now let us see how the Soldiers behaved themselves in the Country. For the King having received a Grievous complaint

plaint of great disorders alledged to have been committed by four Companies of the Regiment, commanded by Sir *William Clifton* Baronet, at *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, at what time Major *Barker* commanded in chief ; the King ordered a Court Marshal of General and Field Officers to examine the matter, which meeting about the latter end of *October*, upon hearing and considering the Informations about the said Disorder, came to this Result, That the difference between the Soldiers and the Townsmen, was occasion'd by the great number of People resorting thither by reason of a Foot-race the 21<sup>st</sup>. of *September*, which pressed upon the Carriages and Ammunition, which for want of a better convenience stood in the Street. For appeasing of which, the Officers then present, especially the Major, shewed themselves very active, so that it was through their vigilance and care, that the Hurly Burly lasted not longer, and was quieted with so little mischief on both sides. They found moreover that the Loss which the Town sustain'd without paying for what they had call'd for in their Quarters did not amount to quite five Pound ; but the

the sum was ordered to be stopt out of the Soldiers pay ; and to be given to such persons as upon Oath should have their Damage certify'd. Upon all which the Court was well satisfy'd, and acquitted the Major.

But now the ninth of October being come, being the time appointed by publick Proclamation for the Parliament to meet, the King repair'd to the House of Lords, and there deliver'd himself in these words to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**A**fter the storm which seem'd to be coming upon us when we parted last, I am glad to meet you again in so great peace and quietness : God Almighty be praised, by whose blessing that Rebellion was supprest. But when I reflect what an inconsiderable number of men began it ; and how long they carried it on without any opposition, I hope every body will be convinc'd, That the Militia which has hitherto been so much depended upon, is not sufficient

for such occasions ; and that there is nothing but a good force of well Disciplin'd Troops in constant pay that can defend us from such, as either at home or abroad are dispos'd to disturb us. And in truth my concern for the peace and quiet of my Subjects, as well as for the safety of my Government, made me think it necessary to increase the number to the proportion I have done. This I ow'd as well to the Honour as to the security of the Nation whose Reputation was so infinitely exposed to all our Neighbours by having lain open to the late wretched attempt, that it is not to be repair'd without keeping such a Body of men on foot, that none may ever have the thought again of finding us so miserably unprovided. It is for the support of this great Charge, which is now more then double to what it was that I ask your assistance in giving me a supply answerable to the expence it brings along with it. And I cannot doubt but what I have begun so much to

the

the Honour and defence of the Government, will be continued by you with all cheerfulness and readiness, which is requisite for a work of so great Importance.

Let no man take exception that there are some Officers in the Army not qualified according to the late Tests for their Employments. The Gentlemen, I must tell you, are most of them well known to me, and having formerly serv'd with me on several occasions, and always approv'd the Loyalty of their Principles by their practice. I think them fit now to be employ'd under me. And I will deal plainly with you, that after having had the benefit of their services in such a time of need and danger, I will neither expose them to disgrace, nor my self to the want of them, if there should be another Rebellion to make them necessary to me.

I am afraid some men may be so wicked to hope and expect that a difference may happen between you and me.

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But when you consider what advantages have arisen to us in a few Months by the good understanding we have hitherto had ; what wonderful effects it has already produc'd in the change of the whole Scene of Affairs abroad, so much more to the Honour of the Nation, and the Figure it ought to make in the world, and that nothing can hinder a farther progress in this way to all our satisfactions, but fears and jealousies among our selves, I will not apprehend that such a misfortune can befall us as a Division, or but a coldness between me and you ; Nor that any thing can shake you in your Steadiness and Loyalty to me, who by Gods blessing will always make you all Returns of Kindness, with a Resolution even to venture my own life, in the defence of the true Interest of this Kingdom.

The Speech thus ended, the Commons return'd to their House, and in the Afternoon the Lords attended the King in the Banqueting House to give the King Thanks

Thanks for his Gracious Harangue, tho nothing could be plainer than the Design of it. But it seems this Hook would not take, and therefore after they had sat about ten or eleven days, they were Prorogued till the tenth of *February* ensuing.

And now we must not expect much Domestick News, but of Trials and Executions, and first of all after this Prorogation, the Lord *Brandon Gerrard* was upon the 26th. of *November*, brought to his Trial at the *Kings Bench Bar*, for endeavouring to raise Rebellion, and to depose and destroy *Charles the Second*; and being found Guilty, within two days after had sentence of death past upon him, but was afterwards pardon'd.

The next was *Charles Bateman* a Chyrurgion, who was try'd at the *Old Baily*, for the same Treason as the Lord *Brandon Gerrard*, being thought a Branch of the Meal-Tub Plot, and being found Guilty, was soon after Executed at *Tyburn*.

Upon the 15th. of *December*, the Extraordinary *Venetian* Embassadors made their publick Entry through the City from the *Tower* to *S. James's Square*, and about three days after were conducted to their Publick Audience by the Earl of *Darby*, and

and Sir Charles Cottrell, with all the Honours which are usually given to the Embassadors of Crowned Heads.

At the same time the Earl of Clarendon was sent Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Viscount Teviot, Col. Robert Philips, and Mr. Evelyn of Deptford appointed to execute the Office of Lord Privy Seal during his absence.

Upon the 30th. of December, John Hambden, Esq; was Arraigned at the Old Bailey, for the same Meal-Tub Treason; as *Bateman*, who not thinking it worth his while to contend, as having experience of their Justice once already, pleaded Guilty, and casting himself upon the King's mercy, had sentence of death immediately past upon him.

The Lord Delamere had the best fortune of them all, for his Lordship being brought to his Trial before the Lord Chancellor *Jeffries*, Constituted Lord High Steward for the time being, upon an Indictment of High Treason for Conspiring to raise a Rebellion against *James* the Second, was acquitted by his Peers, it manifestly appearing upon the Trial, that *Thomas Saxon*, who was a Witness against his Lordship, was Perjur'd, for which

which Perjury he was afterwards tried himself, and being Convict'd suffered according to the Law.

The Earl of Stamford likewise, tho' a Prisoner in the Tower for High-Treason, taſted of their Favour upon his humble Petition, for the Attorney General to allow of Bayl for his Appearance at the Lords Bar the first day of the next sitting of the Parliament. So that at length he was brought up by *Habias Corpus* into the Court of Kings Bench, where Bail was taken for his Appearance as before-mention'd with this Addition, That he was likewise to appear at the Council Board when he should be thereto required. However at length, at the beginning of the year, 1686. his Lordship was pardon'd, and so his Bayl was discharged.

But *Philibert Vernatti*, tho' Attainted by Outlawry for the Murther of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* had Extraordinary luck, not only to reverse his Outlawry, but being Try'd upon the Indictment, was acquitted of the same; for who durſt come in against him then, or say that Sir *Edmund* was Murther'd by the *Papists*? And now they went on to perfect

feet the Set of Judges : for *Jenner* was made one of the Barons of the Chequer, in the place of Sir *William Gregory*, and Sir *Henry Bedingfeild*, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir *Creswel Levens*.

Towards the beginning of *March*, came forth a general Pardon, if it might be so called, for it was so full of Exceptions, that there was no laying hold of it for any Man or Woman whatever, unless it were those who had never offend-ed. So that in regard it was then so fruitless, and now quite out of date, it was not thought worth transmitting to Posterity.

But now we must return to *Scotland*, whither the Earl of *Murray* was sent New High Commissioner toward the latter end of *April*, that he might be present at the Parliament which was to meet by Adjournment the *Twenty-ninth* of the same Month, which was soon at hand after the Lord *Murray's* Arrival; and then the Parliament Assembled, the High Commissioner took his Place, and deli-  
vered himself to this Effect.

In the First place he set forth, how sensible the King was of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Service, and of their signal Affection to his Person and Interest.

In the next place he proceeded to let them understand how graciously His Majesty was resolved, that they should all share in their several Stations of the Effects and Influences of His Royal Care and Protection.

In order to which, he assured them, that the King was endeavouring with all imaginable care to open a free Intercourse of Trade between *England* and *Scotland*. And, that whereas the King was informed how much the Kingdom of *Scotland* suffered by the Importation of *Irish* Cattle and *Vi<sup>tal</sup>*, he was fully instructed to consent to what ever might free them from that Inconveniencie. And whereas the King was also informed, that the want of an open Mint was a great prejudice to Trade, he had full power to assent to what they should think just and reasonable in that point.

He further informed them, that the King did not at that time demand any farther supplies, being fully convinced, that

that their Alacrity had prompted them already to give all that was convenient for them to spare.

That he had full power to consent to all such Laws and Regulations, as might exact pay'ment to the Country from all his Officers and Souldiers in their Quarters.

That he was fully impower'd to consent to an Act of Oblivion, only with some necessary Exceptions.

Concluding, That after all these Royal Favours they would send him back to his Great and Royal Master, with the good tydings of the Continued Loyalty of his Ancient, by which they would shew themselves the best and most Affectionate Subjects, to the Best, the most Incomparable, and most Heroick Prince in the World.

This being done in *Scotland*, at *London* the French Embassadour by a Memorial complained to the King, that a Book Entitled, *The Complaints of the Protestants cruelly oppresed in the Kingdom of France*, was Sold and dispersed in this Kingdom, in which Book were many Falshies and Scandalous Reflections upon the most Christian King. Upon which, Order

was

was given by the King to make Diligent search after the Translator and Printer, that they might be Prosecuted according to Law. And it was farther ordered, That a Printed Copy of the Book in English, and another in French should be publickly burnt by the hand of the Common Hangman; which was accordingly done before the Royal Exchange.

Upon the tenth of May, the Parliament met again at Westminster, and was Prorogu'd till the 22d. of November ensuing.

Upon the fourteenth of May, the King and the Queen, with the whole Court removed to Windsor, where her Royal Highness the Princess *Ann of Denmark*, was safely brought to Bed of a Daughter, which was Christen'd by the Bishop of *Durham* by the Name of *Anna Sophia*, the Earl of *Feveringham* being Godfather, and the Lady *Roscommon*, and the Lady *Churchill* Godmothers. But she died toward the latter end of the Year, and was Buried in *Henry VII's Chappel*.

The same day at London, *Miles Prance* being brought to the Kings Bench Bar, an Information was exhibited against him

him for wilful and notorious Perjury, as to the Evidence he gave, at the Tryals of *Green, Berry, and Hill* relating to the Murder of Sir Edmund Berry-Godfrey, to which *Prance* in hopes to mitigate his punishment, for he knew he should be cast, pleaded guilty to save the Court and the Witnesses further Trouble. However upon the fifteenth of *June*, he received Sentence to pay a Hundred pound Fine, to be brought to all the Courts in *Westminster* with a Paper in his Hat declaring his Offence, to stand in the Pillory before *Westminster-Hall-Gate*, at the *Royal-Exchange*, and at *Charing-Cross*, to be whipt from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and to be committed in Execution till he payd his Fine. Only the whipping from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, was abated him for his Confession.

Soon after *Samuel Johnson* was brought to his Tryal at the Kings Bench Bar, upon an Information of High Misdemeanor, for Writing and Publishing two Scandalous and Seditious Libells, and being found guilty, as he could not expect otherwise, he receiv'd Judgment to stand in the Pillory at *Westminster*, *Charing-Cross*, and the *Royal Exchange*,

Exchange, to pay a Fine of 500 Marks, and to be Whipt from Newgate to Tyburn; with Orders that he should be degraded before the Execution of the Sentence. The Rest of this Summer afforded nothing at all remarkable, but only the Kings Progress into the West, the particular Journal of which is fitter for a *Gazet* then a History.

In the mean while the King Rendezvous all His Forces upon *Hounslow-Heath*, and there encamps his Army during the chief part of the Summer under the Command of the Earl of *Feversham* in the Quality of Lieutenant General; where among other conveniencies for the Souldiers, care was taken for a Chappel, where the *Roman Catholicks* had Mass said every Morning, and two Sermons upon the *Sunday*. The Protestants repaired for the most part to the Generals Tent, where it was reported, that twelve Ministers were appointed by Nomination of the Bishop of *London* to Preach in their turns. The King also took great delight to be there every day in Person, and there seem'd graceful to the Eye, tho no way pleasing to the generality of the People. For they did

did by no means like this Awe of Armed Force continually hanging over their heads, and therefore afterwards desired the Removal of it as one of their chiefest Grievances and Oppressions.

All this time the Lord *Castlemain* was soliciting in the King his Masters name at *Rome*, for a Cardinals Cap for the Prince of *Modena*, *Rinaldo D'Ester*, to which the Pope was very averse; tho many wondred that his Holiness should have so little Compliace for so great a Monarch, and so considerable a Convert. However the Confistorie were more Civil, and laboured very greatly with the Pope to induce him to a condescension, intomuch that the Pope being prest with a great deal of importunity, made answer, *That the difficulty did not lie in the Person, but only in this, that he was resolved to advance no Man singly, till a General Promotion*: Upon which, the Ambassadour *Castlemain* going out of the Chamber, could not forbear, saying, *That since the Pope was so stiff upon this Particular, he would not trouble him any more about it.*

During

During this Summer it was, that the Twelve Judges of *England*, having debated for some time together, whether the King could dispence with any person from taking the Oaths and Test before he were admitted to hold any Office or Place of Trust in the Kingdom, Unanimously concluded, all except one,

That the King was an Independent Prince.

That the Laws of the Kingdom were the Kings Laws.

That the Kings of *England* might dispence with all Laws that regarded Penalties and Punishments, as oft as necessity required.

That they are Judges and Arbitrators, who have power to Judg of the Necessity, which may induce them to make use of those Dispensations.

And lastly, That the Kings of *England* could not renounce the Prerogatives annexed to the Crown. By Virtue of which Concessions and Opinions of the Judges, a gate was opened to all the *Roman Catholicks* to enter into all Employments in the Kingdom. Upon which a certain Gentleman was pleased to

to make these short Observations upon the change of Laws according to times, and places.

*There is nothing, said he, which goes by the name of just or unjust, which does not change its quality, according to the change of the Climate. Three Degrees of Elevation of the Pole transverses all Law. The Distance of a Meridian determines of the Right of Possession. Fundamental Law alters, and Property has its Epochs. A pleasant sort of Justice, when a River or a Mountain shall set Bounds and Limits to it; Truth on this side the Pyreneans, and Error beyond it.*

Not long after this, some turbulent Spirits had rais'd a report that *England* had made a private agreement with the *Algerines* without the consent, and to the prejudice of the *Hollanders*, under pretence that those Pyrates had been admitted into the Ports of *England* to sell the Prizes which they had taken from the *Dutch*. But this report soon vanish'd upon a strict prohibition put forth by the King, That no Prizes taken from the *Dutch* by the *Algerines* should be sold in any English Harbour, nor that they should be permitted to furnish themselves with Provisions or Ammunition in any Port of his Domi-

Dominions. This Summer produced little or nothing else remarkable.

But now comes *September*, in which Month the new Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs laid one of the main Foundations for their own downfal, and the ensuing Revolution. In order to which there were certain preliminary, tho great and crying Provocations, which the Nature of all Revolutions requires to ground the Grand intended Turn of Affairs. To which purpose whether it were, that the Late King professing the *Roman Catholick Religion*, thought it not fit to Assume to himself to be Supream head of the Church, or whether it were designed to throw the Odium of a Protestant Persecution upon the Protestants themselves. Certain it is, that having in the Month of *August* Constituted several Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of which number were the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishops of *Durham* and *Rochester*, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord *Sunderland*, and the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*, or any three of them, saving that the Lord *Chancellour* was always to be one, devolv'd the whole

care of Ecclesiastical Affairs upou them, by vertue of a Commission of the largest Extent for its Power, that had been known in *England*. For by this Commission they had Power to suppress all sorts of Abuses, or whatever they thought fit to call so, to inform themselves ~~of~~, and to punish all Adulteries, Incests, Fornications, Unlawful Marriages, and all other Crimes and Offences punishable by the Ecclesiastical Laws. They had also Power to proceed against all that were found Guilty, by Interdiction, Suspension, and Excommunication, and in general by all manner of Ecclesiastical Penalties, and Censures. Their Commission Extended over all the Kingdom, and they had farther Power to visit the two Universities, the Cathedrals, all the Collegiate Churches, Parish Churches, Schools, Hospitals, and other Houses under Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. For the Government of which they had full Authority to make new Laws and Regulations, and to abolish, or reform the Ancient Constitution, notwithstanding any Priviledges, Rights, Customs, Prerogatives, or Exemptions to the contrary whatsoever. And all their Acts were

were to pass under a peculiar Seal in the Custody of their Secretary, having this Inscription, *Sigillum Regie Majestatis ad Casas Ecclesiasticas.*

The most Zealous and Vigorous in the Execution of this Commission, as being thought to be the Chiefest Promotor of it, was the Lord Chancellor, for most of the rest as well out of Honour as Conscience refused to sit or meddle in it. Upon which the Commission was altered, and the Bishop of Chester, Lord Chief Justice *Wright*, and Baron *Jenner* were put in their rooms: Therefore, whether it were to exert his power and shew his High Authority, or whether pushed on by the Revenge of his Royal Superior, he fixes upon one of the Most Noble, Most Eminent and most Worthy Prelates in the Nation, well knowing, that when the Cedars were once fell'd, the Work would be more easie to grub up the more inconsiderable Underwood. And indeed the meanness of the Occasion carried on with so High a Hand against so Noble a Peer and Prelate, was so mean and frivolous, that if nothing else, it had been enough to convince the

World, that it was a Malicious Prosecution.

For some Court Sycophant had been so doubly Officious to inform the Chancellor, or some other Popish Favourite, that Doctor *Sharp*, the Minister of St. *Giles* in the *Fields* had utter'd in his Pulpit, such and such Seditious words against the Government; or at least they were such Expressions as did not agree with the Times, and that was enough. These words as they were noted down were carried to the King, and shewed him through a multiplying Glass with those Agravations, that the King incensed, sends away a Letter to the Bishop of *London*, to let him understand; That he was fully satisfied, that D<sup>r</sup>. *John Sharp*, Rector of St. *Giles's*, contrary to his Royal Commands, and Directions to the Arch Bishop of *Canterbury* and *Tork*, &c. had presum'd to make un-becoming Reflections upon Him and His Government, on purpose to bring the People into an Ill opinion of Both. And therefore he required and Commanded the Bishop to Suspend him forthwith from Preaching in any part of his Diocese, till

till Satisfaction given, and the King's Pleasure farther known.

In Answer to this my Lord Bishop modestly excuses himself in a Letter directed to the Earl of *Sunderland*, which he sent to *Windsor*, where the King then liv, by the Doctor himself, wherein the Bishop, after he had Express'd his readiness to yield Obedience to the King, in all things that he could do with a safe Conscience, gave his Lordship to understand, that it was impossible for him to comply with his Majesties Command, when the proceeding was contrary to Law. Since being to be a Judge in the case, no Judge could condemn any man before he had knowledge of the cause, and had heard what the Person could say in his own defence. However that he had sent to the Doctor and inform'd him of the Kings displeasure, and found him ready to give all satisfaction to his Majesty. To which purpose he had made him the Bearer of his Letter; no doubt, in hopes that being introduced into the Kings presence, the Doctor might have had an Opportunity to clear himself. But neither could the Doctor obtain Admittance,

nor the Bishop a Return of his Answer to the King's Commands.

The Doctor therefore returning *reinfacts* to London, and consulting what might be his best course to take, within a day or two drew up a *Petition* to the King, with which he hastened again to Court, setting forth his Great Unhappiness to lie under the King's Displeasure, by reason of which, he had ever since notice given him of it, abstain'd from all Publick Exercise of his Function.

In the next place, he declar'd how faithfully he had endeavoured in his Station to serve both his Majesty himself, and the late King his Brother: and how he had been so far from venting any thing in his Pulpit, that might tend to the Disturbance of his Majesties Government, that he had always set himself against all sorts of Doctrines and Principles that tended that way.

However, that if any thing had unwarily slipt from him that might have been capable of giving his Majesty offence, he testified his sorrow for so doing, and his Resolutions for the future to be more careful of his duty; professing

sing w<sup>th</sup>al, that he had no ill intentions in what he had said.

And therefore pray'd, That his Majesty would lay aside his Displeasure conceiv'd against him, and restore him to his Favour.

The Doctor would fain have presented this Petition to the King; but all was labour in vain on his side: And indeed it was no more then what the Doctor might well have foreseen, but that it behoved him to try all means to recover his Reputation from the severe Oppression of such a contumely.

All this while the High Commissioners not finding the Doctor Suspended according to the Kings Letter, had what they lookt for, in regard the Pecke was not so much against the Rector of St. Giles's, as their great Eye sore, the Bishop of London. To him therefore the New Commissioners send their Citation to make his Appearance before them, to answer to such matters as should be Objected against Him. Accordingly upon the Fourth of *August*, his Lordship appeared in the Council Chamber at *White-Hall*, where were present the Lord Chancellor, the Bi-

shops of *Durham* and *Rochester*, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President, and Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*.

And then it was that the Chancellor directing his Speech to the Lord Bishop of *London*, told him in short, *That the Lords* there present had received Order to inspect all Ecclesiastical Affairs and Persons, and had commanded him to cite his Lordship before them, and therefore desir'd his Lordship to give a positive and direct Answer to his Question, *What the reason was* he did not Suspend Dr. Sharp, when the King had sent him Express Orders so to do, and had told him, that it was for Preaching Sedition, and against the Government.

To which his Lordship reply'd, *That* true it was he had received such an Order; and that if he had done contrary to his duty it was his Ignorance, and not a wilful neglect: *That* he had been always ready to serve his Majesty; but if in this Affair he had not comply'd, it was because he was told he could not legally do it.

The Chancellor answered, *That* his Lordship ought to have known the Law, and that it was a wonder he did not: However that the King was to be obeyed. And therefore

therefore if his Lordship had any thing to say, the Court was ready to hear him.

Upon which, his Lordship desired a Copy of the Commission, and of his Charge, and an allowance of time, as one that knew not before what would be laid to his Charge; and consequently could not be provided for his defence.

The Chancellor reply'd, *That if by desiring a Copy of the Commission, his Lordship designed to quarrel with the Jurisdiction of the Court, he knew what farther to say: otherwise, That as no Commission could be granted, so it was unreasonable for his Lordship to desire it, since it might be had in every Coffee-House for a Penny; and made no question but his Lordship had seen it.*

But his Lordship denied that ever he had seen it, or that he desired it with any intent to dispute the Legality of the Court: but because it was a thing altogether new to this Generation, and therefore something might be found in it to instruct him in his Answer; and then proceeded to desire that he might read the Commission himself, or hear it read.

Which being a request that the Chancellor pretended he could not grant of himself, his Lordship and all the Company withdrew for a quarter of an Hour, and then returning, the Chancellor told his Lordship, *That the Commissioners were of Opinion, that his request was unreasonable, since if every one that appeared before them should challenge a right of their Commission, it would be too great a waste of their time, and they were men of Business;* and so put the question again to his Lordship in short, *Why he did not obey the King?*

To which his Lordship reply'd, *That tho' it were a short Question, it required more words to Answer, desiring the Court withal to consider, that he was a Peer, a Bishop, and one that had a Publick Trust, and therefore was willing to behave himself as became a Person in those Capacities.*

After which his Lordship insisting upon time, desired till the first day of the next Term. But that was judged too unreasonable, in regard the Kings business could not admit of such delays; so that all the time his Lordship could obtain was only a Week; and so

the

the Court Adjournd till the ninth of *August*. And indeed the reason to be drawn from the Chancellors answer, why he could not grant his Lordship any longer time is easie; that many times Great Men make more haste then good speed.

The Ninth of *August* being soon come, and his Lordship again appearing told the Chancellor, *That he could not meet with the Commission, which had been told him, was upon Record and in every Coffe-House, tho he had employ'd a whole week to search for it.* But as to that, the Chancellor told his Lordship, *That the Court would admit no quarrelling with their Commission, not being such Fools to sit there, if they were not well assured of the Legality of it.* Tho in so saying the Chancellors Bolt was too soon shot.

But his Lordship told the Chancellor, *He had other reasons to desire a sight of the Commission: for that perhaps it might not reach him as a Peer, and a Bishop; or perhaps not reach the particular Case, and therefore insisted upon longer time, yet not refusing to give in such an Answer as he had prepared, if there were no other Remedy: His Lordship also further urg'd, that his Council in whom he most confid were out of Town.* Upon

Upon this, his Lordship being desired to withdraw, upon his being call'd in again after a quarter of an Hours debate, the Chancellor harpt again upon the same string of not admitting any Quarrels with the Jurisdiction of the Court. Howcver being willing as he pretended to pay all due respects to his Lordship, the Chancellor put the Question to his Lordship what longer time he desired. At which time, his Lordship desiring no longer then a Fortnight ( for he found they were very sparing of their time) it was readily agreed him by the Court.

Which being expired, and the Bishop again appearing, after he had by way of a preparatory Address, desired of the Court, that no Misinterpretations might be put upon his words, he gave the Court to understand that his Council had informed him, that their Proceedings were directly contrary to the Statute Law; which they were ready to make out if the Court would hear them.

To which, *We will not hear Your Lordship, nor Your Council neither in this matter, cry'd the Chancellor.* Words that certainly

certainly could not be spoken without a prevayling Passion.

Then his Lordship reminded the Court, *That he was a Bishop of the Church of England, and by the particular Law of the Land, was to be Tried by his Metropolitan and Suffragans ; and therefore hoped his Lordship would not deny the Right and Priviledg of Christian Bishops.* Which was rub'd off by the Chancellor with a pretence that the Court had *Original Jurisdiction.*

Then his Lordship proceeded in his Plea, *That what he was accused of was before the Date of the Commission, and they were only to censure faults committed afterwards.* In answer to which his Lordship granted the Clause, but cursorily told his Lordship, *There were general Clauses that took in things past as well as those that were to come.* But then his Lordship protesting in his own Right, as a subje&t to the Laws of the Realm, and as a Bishop to the Rights and Priviledges of the Church, gave in his Answer, and as he withdrew lett upon the Table Dr Sharp's Petition, which the King had refused to accept.

Upon the Bishops return, the Chancellor told him, *They were not concern'd in Dr. Sharp's Petition ; but that if he desir'd it,*

it, his own Answer should be read. To which his Lordship answer'd in the Affirmative. But farther added, That he had consulted his Council, and that the Law said, That what was done by advice of Council, shou'd not be interpreted to be done maliciously or obstinately. That if a Prince requir'd a Judg to execute a Command not agreeable to Law, it was his duty to remonstrate & reclamare Principi, which he had done in writing back to the Lord President. And in the next place that he had done in effect what the King commanded; for that he advis'd Dr. Sharp to forbear Preaching in his Diocese, which he had done accordingly.

After which the Bishops Answer was read, and then his Lordship being ask'd what he had more to say, desired his Council might be heard. The consideration of this took up half an hours debate, after which his Lordship being again call'd in, his Council were admitted, viz. Dr. Oldiss, Dr. Hodges, Dr. Price, and Dr. Newton.

Dr. Oldiss insisted, that there was no such thing as suspending in their Laws, so that the meaning should have been silencing the Doctor. For that Suspension requir'd Citation, form of Proceeding, Judg-

Judgment and Decree, and that to act otherwise was contrary to the Law of God, of Nature, and of all Nations in all Ages. That if it were only *Silencing* the Doctor, then the Bishop had executed the King's Commands by sending for Dr. Sharp, shewing him the King's Letter, and advising him not to Preach, which the Doctor had not done after that, so that the King's Command was in effect fulfill'd.

Dr. Hedges argued, That the Bishop could not Suspend the Doctor, in regard the Act of Suspension was a Judicial Act. And therefore if the Bishop as a Judge, had suspended the Doctor before hearing, he had begun at the wrong end, seeing it had been a Judgment before pres'd.

Dr. Price pleaded much to the same purpose; but Dr. Newton went farther, and affirm'd that the Bishop was so far from being disobedient, that he was obedient to the King. For that seeing he did *rescribere*, and heard not the farther pleasure of the King return'd, he ought to conclude, that the King was satisfy'd with what he had written, according to his duty, and that the King had altered his Commands.

After

After the Bishops Council had concluded, his Lordship offer'd to the Court, *That if through mistake he had err'd in any Circumstances, he was ready to beg his Majesties pardon, and should be as ready to make sny reparation of which he was capable.* Which said, his Lordship withdrew for half an hour, and then being call'd in again, was told by the Chancellor, That the Court expected his Appearance again upon the Monday ensuing. At what time the Court being sit, his Lordship was desir'd to sit down and hear his Sentence, which was set down in writing, and read according to the order of the Commissioners by the Register. Purporting, *That Henry Lord Bishop of London, being conven'd before the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs, for his Disobedience and other Contempts, and being fully heard, upon mature deliberation of the matter was by them declared, decreed, and pronounc'd suspended from the Function and Execution of his Episcopal Office.*

In pursuance of the full Execution of which Sentence, an Order was sent by the Messenger's attending the Court, to the Dean of Paul's enjoyning him to cause the said Sentence to be affix'd upon the Door of

of the Chapter-House, and the Southdoor of the same Cathedral, that publick notice might be taken of the said Suspension.

Upon the eighth of *October* the Parliament was again Prorogu'd by Proclamation, till the *15th.* of *February* ensuing; and the same day the Earl of *Tyronnel* was sworn of the Privy Council. Tho' when that time came it was farther Prorogued till the *28th.* of *April* following.

Toward the middle of *February*, the Earl of *Clarendon* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, sent for the Council to meet him at the Archbischop of *Dublin's* House, and there resign'd the Sword of State to the Earl of *Tyronnel*, to the great detriment of the Affairs of *Ireland*, and soon after the Earl of *Clarendon* departed out of *Ireland* much lamented by the Protestants of that Kingdom. Nor did the Popish Game begin thus to play in *England* and *Ireland*, but also in *Scotland*, whether the King sent a Letter to this effect, directed to the Privy Council.

*That whereas by his Letter of the 21. of August last past he had informed*

*ed*

ed them of his designs in order to the ease of his Roman Catholick Subjects, to which he had their dutiful Answer in some days afterwards, he now thought fit to publish these his Royal Intentions, and to give an Additional ease to those of Tender Consciences, to convince the world of his inclination to Moderation, and evidence that those of the Clergy who have been Regular were his most particular care: tho he had given some ease to those whose Principles he could with most safety trust. That he had at the same time express'd his highest indignation against those enemies of Christianity, as well as Government and humane Society, the Field Conventic'ers, whom he recommended to them to root out with all the severities of the Law, and the most vigorous prosecution of his Forces, it being his and his People's concern to be rid of them. As for the other particulars of his Proclamation, he doubted not but they would appear to them as just

just and reasonable as they did to him. And that they would assert and defend his Royal Rights and Prerogatives, which he was resolv'd to maintain in that splendor and greatness, which could only make them safe for him, a support to his Friends, and a Terror to his Enemies. That it was evident, he did not mean to encroach upon the Consciences of any, and what he would not do, he was resolv'd he would not suffer in others. And therefore that it was his Will and Pleasure that his Commands should be obey'd, and that in order thereto his Proclamation should be forthwith Printed and Published; and that if any should be so bold as to dislike of his Proceedings, he desir'd to be inform'd thereof, to the end he might convince the world he was in earnest.

By this Letter it was apparent what the Dissenters in Scotland were to trust to; who were first to be rooted out, and then the Dissenters in England, tho' they

they were so blind as not to see it.

In this Letter was a Proclamation inclosed much of the same spirit ; only as the Letter shewed what he intended, the Proclamation discovered how he designed to go about it.

The Prologue of the Proclamation set forth, that he having taken into his Royal consideration the many and great Inconveniencies in his ancient Kingdom through the different persuasions in the Christian Religion, and the great heats and animosities among the Professors thereof, to the decay of Trade, extinguishing of Charity, &c. and being resolved as much as in him lay to unite the hearts and affections of his Subjects, he thought fit by vertue of his Sovereign Authority, Prerogative Royal, and Absolute power, which all his Subjects were to obey without reserve, did grant his Royal Toleration to the several Professors of the Christian Profession hereafter nam'd, viz. the Moderate *Presbyterians*, meeting in their Houses, and willing to embrace his Indulgence, and so as they did not build Meeting-Houses, nor make use of Out Houses or BATES. In the next place *Quakers*, and then *Papists*,

in

in favour of whom he did suspend, stop, and disable all Laws or Acts of Parliament made or executed against them ; yet so as they exercised their Religion in Houses or Chappels, and no where else. He did also discharge them of all Oaths whatsoever, by which they were disabled from holding Offices or Imployments in the Kingdom ; instead of which, he requir'd them to take the following Oath.

*I A. B. do acknowledge, testify and declare, That James the Seventh, &c. is rightful King and Supream Governour of these Realms, and over all persons therein, and that it is unlawful for Subjects upon any pretence whatsoeuer, to rise in Arms against him, or any Commissionated by him. And that I will never so rise in Arms, nor assist any that shall so do, and that I will never resist his power or authority, nor ever oppose his authority to his person as I shall answer to God, but to the utmost of my power shall resist, defend, and maintain him, his heirs and lawfull Successors in the Exercise of their absolute power, against all deadly. So help me God.*

By the same Proclamation also he Indemnified the Papists and Quakers for all things by them done contrary to the Laws

Laws or Acts of Parliament made in  
times past.

And for the Encouragement of the Protestant Bishops, and Regular Clergy, he declared that he would protect both them and other Ministers of their Perswasion in their Functions, Rights and Properties.

In answer to which the Privy Council returned, That his Proclamation should be Printed and Published: That they would assert his Prerogative with the hazard of their Lives. And were willing that such who were Loyal and peaceable, what ever were their Profession, might be at ease and security, conceiving that such as were employed by him were sufficiently secured by his Authority and Commission. And lastly, they thanked him for giving them his Royal Word for maintaining the Church and their Religion, as it was by Law Established.

But nothing pleased the King so much as to hear that his Protestant Middlesex Justices should be so complaisant as to desire the same dispensation from taking the Oaths as he had granted the Catholics. For such Gentlemen there were upon

upon the Bench at that time. So prevalent is Flattery among some sort of people. On the other side, *Tyrconnel* began more smoothly, and finding as he pretended that many false and malicious Rumours were spread abroad among the people to fill them with fears and jealousies ; his Excellency therefore for the quieting the minds of the King's Subjects, and to assure them of the King's Gracious care for their ease and advantage, and protection in their just Rights and Properties, as likewise for preserving the King's Forces in good order and Discipline, and for the suppressing of Tories and Robbers, issued forth a Proclamation and Declaration, in the first of which he set forth, That whereas malicious Rumours were spread abroad, as if the King's Chief Governour intended to govern otherwise than by the known Laws of *Ireland*, which Rumours were heightened by some few fiery spirits in their Pulpits, therefore for the removing of such fears and Jealousies, he declared that he would apply all his care and industry to govern in perfect obedience to the King's Commands, which were to govern his Subjects by Law, and

and to protect them in their respective Properties and Priviledges according to Law ; and that he would further take care that all the King's Subjects of what perswasion in Religion or degree soever, should be protected in all their just priviledges, and in the free Exercise of their Religion , provided they persevered in their Duty and Allegiance to the King.

In his Declaration he set forth that all Soldiers should duly pay their Quarters at the usual and agreed Rates, requiring all Inn keepers and Sutlers to give them Credit for no more. And if any Soldiers should commit any spoil or disorders, the Superior Commanders were required to cause immediate satisfaction to be made ; withal commanding several other things requisite for the regulation of Military Discipline and good Manners. And lastly, requiring the Soldiers to be assisting to the Civil Magistrates in the apprehending of Tories, House-breakers, and Highway Robbers. The usual popular Flourishes with which Great men usually seek to ingratiate themselves with the people at their first coming to the Government. And thus we come to the year 1687.

In

In which year, towards the beginning of *April*, the King according to his Resolutions, with which he had acquainted the Council in *March* before, set forth his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.

Declaring in the first place, That he would protect the Archbishops, Bishops, and all other his Subjects of the Church of *England* in the free Exercise of their Religion, as by Law established.

In the next place, suspending the Execution of the Penal Laws against Non-conformists, and acquitting all persons whatsoever from taking the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and the several Tests and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of the 25. and 30th year of King *Charles* the Second. And in the conclusion assuring all his loving Subjects, that he would maintain them in all their Properties and Possessions, as well of Church and Abby-Lands as of all other Properties whatsoever. Tho' some were of opinion, That it would have been better never to have publish'd this Declaration, unless there had been a real intention to have observ'd it more religiously.

However this Declaration occasion'd several Addresses to the King from several of the dissenting Parties, and first from the Anabaptists, who were very complémental in their Expressions, telling the King, That the invaluable Favour and Benefit which they receiv'd from his Royal Clemency, compell'd them to prostrate themselves at his Feet with the Tender of their humble Thanks for the Peace and Liberty, which both they and other Dissenters enjoy'd under his gracious Protection. Whence it may be observ'd, That Anabaptists can dissemble as well as other people.

The sixteenth of *April*, George Duke of *Buckingham* departed this Life at his House in *York-shire*. A Person not much lamented, nor at all ill spoken of; yet who had been much more Great and Famous, had not his surmounting Genius been corrupted by the Irregularities of the Courts he liv'd in. Yet was he a true lover of his Country, and an Enemy to the *French* Interest.

After that of the Anabaptists came several Addresses from the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Independents in several Counties, all in return of thanks for

for the King's Indulgence ; few perceiving that it was the Bridge over which Popery was to pass into *England* ; or as if they did not care with whom they intermix'd, so they might have a little Elbow-room for their Religion.

Thus we are got as far as *June, 1687.* but nothing remarkable hapned all this Summer, the whole Kingdom was so taken up with making Addresses, for the King's Promise of protecting them in their Liberties and Properties, that nothing else was thought upon ; and one would have thought that the King had been unremoveable from his Throne, there was such a world of Loyalty pretended. A fair Warning to Princes not to put their confidence in Addresses ; for one would have thought such an Host of Addresses had been enough to secure ten Princes. The King also took a long Progres round the North-West part of *England*, visiting several Towns and Cities of the Kingdom, and touching for the Evil where-ever he came, to the number of above five thousand persons ; and all the while, for the Security of the Nation, the King's Army lay encamped

upon *Hounslow-Heath*.

Upon the Lord Mayor's Day the Pope's Nuncio dined at *Guild-Hall*, w<sup>ch</sup> was a Rarity not seen before in many descents of our Ancestors : and upon the eleventh of *November* the Honourable and Reverend Father *Peter*, as he was then stiled, was sworn of the Privy Council, where he managed things, as the Event prov'd, to the great benefit of the Nation.

In *February* the Regulation of the Press was taken into Consideration by the Privy Council, and to that purpose a Proclamation was issued forth, grounded upon a Statute made in the fourteenth year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, prohibiting the Sale, or exposing to Sale of all unlicensed, seditious and treasonable Pamphlets under the Pains and Penalties provided by the said Act. Together with another Proclamation, That whoever should apprehend any Robber or Highway-man, and cause him to be brought into custody, should within fifteen days after his Conviction have a reward of Ten pound for every Offender so apprehended. Toward the middle of *March*, another Proclamation was issued

ed forth, commanding the return of all the King's Subjects, who had taken Arms under, and then were in the Service of the States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, either by Sea or Land; tho' upon no other Allegation, than that the King thought it fit for his Service.

This Proclamation caused some dispute between the States General and the Marques of *Abbeville*, the King's Envoy Extraordinary, for that the States General refused to let the English Regiments, then in their Service, return into *England*. Insomuch that the Marques, by express Orders from the King, deliver'd in a Memorial to the States about the beginning of *April*, wherein he set forth, That the King was much surprized to find, by their Lordships Resolutions of the 13<sup>th</sup> of the last Month, that their Lordships persisted in refusing Leave to his Subjects to return into *England*.

' And that whereas their Lordships alledged, That there was nothing so agreeable to Nature, as that he who was born free, should have the Right and Liberty to settle

' himself where-ever he should think  
 ' it most advantageous for him——  
 ' And that it was in his power to be  
 ' naturalized, and become a Subject  
 ' to Them, under whose Sovereignty  
 ' he submits his Person—— And that  
 ' the Government receiving him,  
 ' thereby acquire over him the same  
 ' Right it has over its own proper  
 ' and natural Subjects.

The Marquess reply'd, That this pretended natural Liberty could not subsist after that Dominion and Obedience had been introduc'd; so that the Rights of Sovereignty and Obedience were then only to be considered; and that in virtue of those Rights it had been the common Opinion in all times, That no natural Subject could withdraw himself from the Obedience he ow'd to his Lawful Prince. From whence it was, that the Kings of *Great Britain* had in all times prohibited their Subjects to engage in any Foreign Service, and had recall'd them home from it, when and as often as they thought fit.

The

The Marques farther instanc'd a Capitulation made between the Earl of *Offory* and his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, That in case the King of *Great Britain* should recal his Subjects in the Service of the States, they should be permitted to retire, &c.

By virtue of which Capitulation, and his Reasons alledged, the Marques demanded the Dismission forthwith of his Masters Subjects who were willing to return. Which Demand, as the King would never depart from, so neither was he willing to doubt of their Lordships compliance with it.

But it seems, that very few or none were willing, for very few or none return'd ; believing perhaps they could do more service where they were, for the Interest of their Country, than by fighting in their own Country against their own Countrymen and fellow-Protestants. So that as their unwillingness justify'd the Resolution of the *States General*, so it rendred the Endeavours of the Marques ineffectual.

And now we are come as far as April in the year 1688. at what time the King, after his giving a short account to the World, that his Conduct had been such in all times as ought to have perswaded the World, that he was firm and constant to his Resolutions; yet that easie people might not be abused by the Malice of crafty wicked men, he thought fit to declare that his Intentions were not changed since the fourth of *August*, when he issued out his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; and therefore he renew'd the publishing of his said Declaration: which was accordingly done in the same words as before. But now at the end of it he made an Addition, That ever since that Indulgence, he had made it his principal care to see it preserv'd without distinction, as he was encourag'd to do by the multitude of Addresses, and many other Assurances which he receiv'd from his Subjects of all Perswasions, as Testimonies of their satisfaction and duty: the Effects of which he doubted not but the next Parliament would plainly shew, and that it would

would not be in vain that he had used his utmost endeavours to establish Liberty of Conscience on such just Foundations as would render it unalterable, and secure to all People the free Exercise of their Religion for ever. That it was such a Security which he desir'd without the burthen of Oaths and Tests, which have been unhappily made by some Governments, but could never support any; nor should men be advanc'd by such means to Offices and Employments, which ought to be the reward of Services, Fidelity, and Merit. That in pursuance of this he had been forced to make many Changes both of Civil and Military Officers throughout his Dominions, not thinking any fit to be employ'd in his Service, that would not contribute toward the establishing the Peace and Greatness of their Country. All which he recommended to his Subjects, desiring them to consider how far above three years it was, that he had not appear'd that Prince his Enemies would have made the World afraid of; his chief aim having been not to be the Oppressor, but the Father of his People. G 5. Norc

Nor did the King stop here, but at the beginning of *May* made an Order in Council, That his Declaration bearing date the 27<sup>th</sup> of *April*, should be read upon the 20<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of *May* in all Churches and Chappels within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and ten miles thereabout, and upon the 3<sup>d</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of *June* following in all Churches and Chappels throughout the Kingdom: And farther ordered, That the Bishops should cause the said Declaration to be sent and distributed throughout their several Diocesses to be read accordingly.

Upon the tenth of *June*, a Proclamation came forth, appointing a publick day of Thanksgiving to be solemnized upon the first of *July* throughout the Kingdom, for that it had pleased Almighty God to bless him and his Royal Consort the Queen with a Son, and these his Kingdoms and Dominions with a Prince. But he found in the conclusion that God would not be so mock'd.

More particularly the Deputy Governor of *Portsmouth*, at that time was

was more than usually sedulous to shew his extraordinary Joy, upon the receipt of the News of this reputed Prince's being born of the Queen's Body. For he not only spread abroad the Tidings by the loud reports of his Cannon and small shot, but allow'd the Souldiers two Jubilee nights, to carouse the Royal Babe's Health in Beer and Ale by the light of numerous Bonfires, while the Magistrates of the Town and himself, with the rest of the Officers, did the same in more potent Liquor. But the generality of the Nation would not be so deluded.

For notwithstanding all these Legions of Loyal Addresses, and returns of Thanks to the King for his great Indulgence to tender Consciences, yet the rigorous Proceedings of his Commissioners against the Lord Bishop of London last year, and against the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and the Fellows of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford this year, were such evident breaches of the Declaration, that the dissatisfactions of the Nation becoming so general, it was easy to portend, that nothing so violent could be diurnal. For such

such was the precipitancy of the Popish Counsels at that time, that they fail'd by their own haste to introduce Popery into *England*, as some men lose their design by making haste to be rich. These two Prosecutions therefore being both of the same year, and the violence of the one, victorious in its Usurpation, as having put an end to the Contention not far from the time when the Arbitrary proceedings of the other were first set on foot, it may not be improper to put them both together, for the Series of the Story's sake, in this same vacant part of the year when there was little else of moment stirring.

The first of these two Tempests fell upon the Vice-Chancellor, and Delegates of the University of *Cambridge*, for refusing to admit one *Alban Francis*, a Benedictin Monk, to the degree of Master of Arts, without taking the Oaths. For this *Alban Francis* being for his Religion's sake, a favourite at Court, had so far prevail'd with those, who were resolv'd to lay violent hands upon all those Priviledges and Properties of the Protestants,

testants, which they had made the King promise to preserve and protect, that he obtain'd a Letter under the King's Signet Manual, the substance whereof was, That hearing much in Commendation of one *Alban Francis*, a Benedictin, the King was pleas'd to command the University, that they should admit him to the Degree of Master of Arts, without administering to him any Oath or Oaths whatsoever, notwithstanding any Law or Statute to the contrary, which the King was pleas'd to dispense with, in favour of the said *Alban Francis*.

This Letter arriv'd at Cambridge the 9<sup>th</sup> of Feb. but the Chancellour not being over-hasty, did not read it to the Senate till the 21<sup>st</sup> of the same month; where it was unanimously agreed by the Members, voluntarily to testify their Concurrence with the Vice-Chancellour, and to advise him to forbear admitting the said *Francis*, till the King had been Petition'd to revoke his Mandate. Upon which the Vice-Chancellour wrote a Letter to the D. of *Albemarle*, then Chancellour, to beg his Intercession with the King.

To

To which the Duke return'd, That he had try'd, but without any effect; nevertheless, it was probable, that such a Body as the University concurring and signing a Petition, if it could be admitted, would prove much better, and more successful. However, to prevent the inconvenience of being deem'd Tumultuary Petitioners, it was thought more adviseable to send up the Sense of the whole Body by particular Messengers from each House. To which purpose, Mr. *Smaulx*, professor of Casuistical Divinity, was made choice of by the Non-Regents; and Mr. *Norris*, fellow of *Trinity-Colledge*, by the Regents. The substance of what they deliver'd was, That the House thought the admission of Mr. *Francis*, without the usual Oaths, illegal and unsafe, and therefore advis'd, That the King might be Petition'd; which Opinions were so freely giv'n to the two Messengers from each House, and the thing so unanimously approv'd of, that the only persons taking notice of it, were three Papists, and one or two more, running with the Stream of the Times.

In

In the mean time, the Squire Beadles and Registers were sent to let Mr. *Francis* know, That the Senate was ready to admit him, provided he would swear as the Laws appointed. Which he refus'd, insisting upon the King's Dispensation ; and immediately takes Horse for *London*, to profess his Patrons at *Whitehall*, with the Behaviour of the University.

This the Senate understanding, dispatch'd after him a Squire Beadle with two Letters ; one to the D. of *Albemarle*, and another to the E. of *Sunderland*. He was readily admitted to the D. of *Albemarle*, but could get no access to the Earl ; and therefore sent in his Letter, purporting a most humble Submission to the King, with no less solemn Protestations, that what was done proceeded from no Principle of Stubbornness or Disobedience, but a Conscientious sense of their Obligations to Laws and Oaths, and a respectful Intimation that they were ready to Petition the King, that it might be admitted ; but not daring to approach him without some significations, that it would be acceptable, they

they apply'd themselves to his Lordship, desiring him, to do the University the favour to Mediate for them: But the Officer was dismiss'd without any satisfactory Answer. Or rather, instead of an Answer, a second Letter was sent down to the University, exactly the same with the other, only with an additional Clause, to do it at their Peril. Which being read by the Senate, two Letters were prepar'd, one more large and full for the D. of *Albemarle*, and another shorter and less particular, to the E. of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Braddock* of *Katherine-Hall*, and Mr. *Stanhope* of *Kings-Cal ledge* dispatch'd away to *London* with the said Letters, and other Instructions to make the most proper Applications for the Service of the University. Upon their coming to *London*, the D. of *Albemarle* omitted nothing that lay in his power to serve them, tho to no purpose. But from the E. of *S.* they could receive no other Answer, then only this, That the King had seen the Vice-Chancellours Letter, was offended at the Proceedings of the University, and would take order very shortly

hortly to give a farther Answer.

What that Answer was, in a little time appear'd ; for not long after, *Atterbury the Messenger* arriv'd at *Cambridge*, with a Summons from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, commanding the Vice-Chancellour to appear in person before them, and the Senate by themselves and their Deputies, to answer to such things as should be objected against them on his Majesties behalf.

The Persons deputed by the Senate to represent and act, were,

*Dr. Peachell Vice-Chancellour.*

*Dr. Eachard Master of Katherine-Hall.*

*Dr. Babington.*

*Dr. Smoult.*

*Dr. Cook.*

*Mr. Billers.*

*Mr. Newton.*

*Mr. Smith.*

*Mr. Stankop*, all Fellows of particular Colledges.

Upon their Appearance in the Council-Chamber, where were present the Chancellour, Lord President, Lord *Mulgrave*, Earl of *Huntington*, the

the Bishops of *Durham* and *Rochester*, and Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*, the Vice-Chancellor was ask'd why he had not obey'd the King's Command in behalf of Mr. *Francis*? To which the Vice-Chancellor desiring time to answer, after three quarters of an hour's debate, the Register was order'd to tell the Vice-Chancellor by word of mouth, that the Lords had granted him a weeks time.

The time being come, the Vice-Chancellor put in his Answer in writing in the Name of the University and Senate of *Cambridge*, containing a Citation of several Statutes; one made in the first year of *Elizabeth*, entituled, *An Act to restore to the Crown the ancient Jurisdictions over the State Ecclesiastical and Spiritual, and abolishing Foreign Power repugnant to the same*. Wherein it was Enacted, That every Person that should be promoted to any degree of Learning in the Universities, should take the Oath therein mentioned, whereby he should declare and acknowledge the King to be the only Supreme Governor of this Realm, as well in *Spirituals* as in *Temporals*.

A second Act made in the fifth year of the Queen, to the same Effect.

A third Statute made in the third year of King James the First, together with a fourth made in the ninth year of the same King, Entituled, *An Act for Administiring the Oath of Allegiance*; by which it was Enacted, *That the said Oath should be taken by the Vice-Chancellor, all the Principals of Houses, and by every other person that should be promoted to any degree, &c.* Upon which it was farther insisted, *That both himself as Vice-Chancellor and every Member of the Senate had taken the said Oath.*

That the said Statutes were made for the preservation of the Doctrine professed by the Church of *England*, and the King's rightful Power and Prerogative, and that they had offer'd the said Oath to *Alban Francis*, but he refused to take it.

That the admitting him without the said Oaths, had been contrary to the said Statutes, and a breach of Trust as well in the *Vice Chancellour* as the *Senate*, and a violation of their Oaths,

Oaths, and therefore they could not admit him. Leaving it farther to their Lordships Consideration, whether their Case were under their Cognizance or no, since the taking a degree of Master of Arts, and the admitting or refusing to admit to such a degree, was no Ecclesiastical Matter, but of Temporal Cognizance.

Lastly, they offer'd to their Lordships, that by the Statute of the 16<sup>th</sup> year of King *Charles the First*, there was a Clause, That no new Court should be erected or appointed within the Realm which should have like Power, Jurisdiction, or Authority as the High Commission then had or pretended to have, but that all such Commissions and Grants, and all Powers and Authority granted thereby, should be utterly void.

The Answer being read, and the Court up, the Register sent to the *Vice-Chancellor* and *Delegates* to speak with them in the Council-Chamber, where he acquainted them, That the Commissioners had put off all farther Consideration of their Business till the *Saturday* come sennight following, which

which would be the 7th of *May*, at what time the Commissioners expected their Attendance again.

In the mean time, there was a Rumour spread about the Town, that the Lords had receiv'd a new Commission, which tho' it were true, as appear'd by the Alteration of some of the Commissioners, and would have been a good pretence for beginning all again, and gaining of time, yet, because the Gentlemen of *Cambridge* could not prove it, they went on as before.

And now *Saturday* being come, and the Vice-Chancellor and Delegates appearing, the Lord Chancellor started a Question to the Vice Chancellor, what the Oath was which he had taken? To which the Vice Chancellor reply'd, after some hesitation, That it was in substance, to Administer or Execute the Duty or Office of the Vice Chancellor, which was stated by the Statutes of the University and the Laws of the Land. From hence another Question arose, Whether he did not remember any Masters of Arts made without Oaths?

One

One Doctor *Lightfoot* was instance'd. But then Doctor *Cook* affirm'd, that Doctor *Lightfoot* did subscribe to the thirty nine Articles, of which, the first was the King's Supremacy ; and the Lord Chancellour acknowledg'd that Subscribing was Swearing.

Then a third Question was ask'd, Whether the Vice Chancellour knew any Mandates from the King, refus'd by the University before ? In Answer to which, the Case of one *Tatnel*, a Non-Conformist Minister was urg'd, in whose behalf *Charles* the Second sent his Mandate to the University ; but that *Tatnel* refusing to take the Oaths, and the matter being represented to the King, he recall'd his Mandate. After these and some other trifling Questions put by the Lord Chancellour, he shortned the Business, commanded the Company to withdraw, and after some time, ordering them to be call'd in again, proceeded to pronounce Sentence upon the Vice Chancellour, as being guilty of great Disobedience to the King's Commands, and other Crimes and Contempts. That he should be depriv-

deprived of his Office of Vice Chancellour, and Suspended *ab Officio & Beneficio* of his Headship of *Magdalen Colledge*; and that he should not presume to meddle with any of the Publick Business of the University.

Which Sentence was afterwards drawn up in Form, put into Writing, and fix'd upon the Publick School doors, and the Gates of *Magdalen Colledge*, and Doctor *Balderston* of *Emmanuel Colledge* chosen to succeed in the Office of Vice Chancellour. And thus was the Gravity and Learning of the University of *Cambridge* in a fair way to have been trampled down, to let in an Inundation of silly and illiterate Popish Priests and Monks, who lay ready to pop into the *Bethedas* of every vacancy, by the assistance of their Angels at Court.

The next Religious and Inviolate observance of the Declaration was the prosecution of the Gentlemen of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, upon a Court Quarrel of the same nature. For the Presidentship of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford* being vacant

vacant by the death of Doctor Clerk, the late President; notice was given by the Vice President for a new Election, by fixing a Citation upon the Chappel door, intimating the Vacancy, together with the Time and Place where it was to be done, as the Statutes of the Colledge directed. However, understanding that the King had granted his Letters Mandatory, in behalf of one Mr. Farmer, they sent a Petition to Court, wherein they represented to the King, that in regard the said Mr. Farmer was incapable by their Statutes of being President, they therefore besought him to leave them to a free Election, or to recommend to them some other person, who was capable by their Statutes. Soon after the King's Letters arriv'd, and the Fellows were summon'd together, to know of them, whether they would elect Mr. Farmer, in obedience to the King's Mandate. To which they answer'd, That in regard they had a Petition then lying before the King, they thought it convenient to stay till they receiv'd an Answer. At length, but not before the utmost time appointed by the Statutes

Statutes was come, they receiv'd only a short Answer from the Lord President, That the King expected to be obey'd. But then, it being the Sense of the Fellows, that they ought to proceed to the Election of the President; according to the Statutes, Dr. *Hough* was duely and legally chosen, and pronounce'd President: and after that being presented to the Visitour, was sworn, admitted, and took his Seat in the Chappel.

In the mean time, to mitigate the King's displeasure, the Fellows had taken all the care imaginable, by Petition to the King, and by writing to their Visitour, the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, and the D. of *Ormond*, Chancellour of the University, setting forth their deep affliction to find themselves reduc'd to that unfortunate necessity of either disobeying the King's Will, or violating their Consciences by notorious Perjuries. And all this, after a Gracious Declaration of *Indulgence*, and *Liberty to tender Consciences*.

The news of this Election reaching *White-Hall*, a Letter is presently sent from the E. of *Sunderland* to the Col-

H ledge,

ledge, giving the Fellows to understand, That the King was much surpris'd at their proceedings, and expected they should send him an account of what had pass'd upon that occasion. Upon which their case was stated, and sent up to *London*, setting forth the Incapacity of the Person recommended, and the Obligation of Oaths which they lay under, not to admit of any Dispensations by whomsoever procured or granted.

Upon this a Citation follow'd from the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, &c. requiring the Fellows, or such as they should depute to appear at *White-Hall*.

The Delegates were Dr. *Aldworth* Vice President, Dr. *Fairfax*, Dr. *J. Smith*, Mr. *Hammond*, Mr. *Dobson*, and Mr. *Fairer*.

These Gentlemen appearing at the Time, and being demanded, why they refus'd to obey the King's Mandate, at the end of the time limited by the Commissioners to make their Reply, they put in their Answer in writing to this Effect.

That *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford* was a Body Corporate, govern'd by Local

Local Statutes granted by *Henry the 6th.* for him, his Heirs and Succelors, and confirm'd by several Kings of *England*: that by the said Statutes, the President was to be a man of good Life and understanding, and otherwise so and so qualified as to render him fit for such a Charge.

That they were bound by Oath not to admit any to that Office, but Fellows of that, or *New-Colledge*.

That no Fellow was admitted, but he was first sworn to observe all the Statutes and Ordinances of the Colledge: and that they were farther sworn not to make use of, or consent to any Dispensations by what Authority soever, or under what Form of Words soever granted. And therefore in regard they could not comply with his Majesties Letters for the Election of *Mr. Farmer*, being a Person no way qualified, as the Statutes of the Colledge required, without a manifest violation of their Oaths, and hazard of their Legal Interest and Property, they had Elected *Dr. Hough*, a Person every way qualified as the Statutes directed, and according to their indispensable Obligations to ob-

serve the Founder's Laws. Here Dr. Fairfax desired to put in a particular Plea for himself, why he did not subscribe; and farther insisted, that the matter then before the Commissioners did not lye in that Court. To which the Chancellour replyed, He was a Doctor of Divinity, not of Law. But then desiring to know by what Commission they sate, the Chancellour grew into such a heat, that he ask'd the Doctor what Commission he had to be so impudent in Court? Told him he ought to be kept in a dark Room; asked the Fellows why they suffered him without a Guardian, and why they did not bring him to him to beg him? And then ordering the Fellows to withdraw, after a full hours debate, ordered the Vice-President and the Delegates to appear upon *Wednesday*, the second of *June*. At what time the Fellows deliver'd in their Reasons why they did not Elect Mr. Farmer, as being a Person that had misbehaved himself while he was at *Trinity Colledge*, in *Cambridge*, where he had receiv'd Admonition from the Master in order to his Expulsion.

That he had taught School in *Chippenham*

penham in *Wiltshire* under a Nonconformist Minister, without License.

That being enter'd into *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*, he was of so violent and troublesome a humour, that to preserve the Peace of the Society, he was desired to leave the Hall.

After which, being admitted into *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, he declared that there was no Protestant but would cut the King's Throat.

However that he was really of the Church of *England*, only he made an Interest with some Roman Catholicks to get Preferment.

That at the very time the King's Letters arrived at the Colledge on his behalf, he was at *Abington* in very ill Company, drinking to Excess; and was one of those that in the Night time threw the Stocks into the River. For proof of which, they delivered in Letters and Certificates under the hands of several Persons.

These Objections against Mr. Farmer prevailed so far, that he was laid aside himself; but the Vice-President and Dr. Hough were both suspended; Dr. Hough, under pretence of being unduely Elected; and the Vice-Presi-

sident together with the rest of the Delegates for contempt of the King's Letters.

Notwithstanding all this severity, the King was not thus satisfied; but being at the Instigation of his Popish Counsellors, resolved to clear the Colledge of all the rest, and make that lovely Pile a Seminary of young Priests: an occasion was soon found out whereon to ground a second Quarrel with those that remain'd. To which purpose a second Mandate was sent for admitting the Bishop of *Oxford* to the Presidentship, well knowing that he was a person that would be as certainly rejected as *Farmer*, being in every respect as uncapable as he, only that the Bishop overtopp'd him in Title.

These Letters Mandatory were accompanied with a Letter from the E. of *Sunderland* to the Senior Fellow, to let him know that the King expected a ready Obedience to be payed to his Pleasure, and to desire him to send him a speedy Account of the Fellows proceedings.

But the Fellows still persisting in their Resolutions to observe the Statutes

tutes of the Colledge according to their Oaths, nothing was done to the King's satisfaction. So that upon the King's coming in his Progress to Oxford, they were ordered to attend him at *Christ-Church*, where he then lay. Where the King told them, they had not dealt with him like Gentlemen, but had dealt very uncivilly and undutifully by him. Upon which the Fellows falling upon their knees, presented a Petition to the King, containing their Reasons why they could not admit the Bishop, being to the same effect with those which they had given for the Refusal of *Farmer*; but the King refus'd to receive it, adding withal, that they had been a stubborn and turbulent Colledge: and that he had known them so to be these six and twenty years; tax'd them with their Church of *England* Loyalty, and bid them get them gone, and know he was their King, and would be obeyed: And still continuing his Passion, bid them be gone, and admit the Bishop of *Oxford*; threatening that they who refused it, should feel the weight of their Sovereign's displeasure. And after a second acting, upon

their Confirming the Election of Mr. *Holben* after the Royal Inhibition, bid them go and Elect the Bishop of *Oxon*, or else they must expect to feel the weight of his hand. Which Passion in the King for such a person as the then Bishop of *Oxford*, shew'd that either he cared very little what Persons he recommended, so they were proper for his turn, or to serve a turn, or else that he did it on purpose to teize and Harrass the Church of *England*.

But all these Threats not being of sufficient force to make the Fellows Perjure themselves, an Underling sort of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes and Visitations, &c. The Bishop of *Chester*, Dr. *Cartwright*, Sir *Robert Wright*, C. J. of the *Kings-bench*, Sir *Tho. Jenner* one of the Barons of the *Chequer*, were sent down to *Oxford* to Visit *Magdalen Colledge* in particular. These Commissioners sate in the Colledge Hall, where the Fellows appearing upon Summons before them, desired a Copy of their Commission, which was denied them. After which Dr. *Hough* being asked whether he would submit to the Visitation or no, declar'd

declar'd in his own, and the name of the greater number of the Fellows, that they did submit to the Visitation, as far as it was consistent with the Laws of the Land, and the Statutes of the Colledge, and no further: and desired it might be Recorded.

Upon which the *C. J.* putting the Question, whether the Dr. thought they came to Act against the Laws? The Dr. plainly told them that their Commission gave them Authority to change and alter the Statutes, and make new ones as they thought convenient: but that he had sworn to admit neither of any new Statutes, nor Alterations in the Old; and therefore he neither could nor would admit of any Alterations. Several other Disputes there were at that Appearance, but all concluded in this, That the Bishop of *Chester* demanded all their Registers, with an account of the Benefactors, what Money every one gave, for what use, and how employ'd; and Thirdly, a Copy of all their Leases they had Let for two years last past, to whom Let, and what Fines they had received.

At the next Sitting, Dr. *Hough* being called in by himself, was ask'd

whether he submitted to the Decree of the Commissioners, by which his Election was declar'd void? who answered, That it was a Nullity in it self from the beginning to the end, he having never been Cited, nor having ever appear'd before them, and therefore could not submit to that Decree.

The next Question put to him, was, whether he would deliver up the Keys of the President's Office and Lodgings to the Person appointed by the King to be the President? To which the Dr. reply'd in short, that he had neither seen nor heard any thing to induce him to it.

Whereupon the King's Proctor stood up, and accused the Dr. of Contumacy, and the Bishop of *Chester* admonished him three times to depart peaceably out of the Lodgings, and to act no longer as President, or pretended President of the Colledge; which being done, his Name was struck out of the Buttery-Book, and the Fellows, and the rest of the Society admonished in like manner no longer to submit to his Authority.

The next Sitting the Question was put to all the Fellows in general, whether

ther they would assist at the Admission of the Bishop of *Oxford* to be Installed President by vertue of the King's *Mandate*? To which it was answer'd, That they were under Oaths to the contrary, and therefore could not do it.

The next Sitting the Question being put to several of the Fellows, Man by Man, whether they would admit the Bishop of *Oxford* President? it was generally answered, that without deliberate Perjury they could not do it. But in the mid'ſt of this Examination the President came into Court without any Attendance, and applying himself to the Commissioners, protested against all their Proceedings, and against all that they had done, or hereafter should do in prejudice of his Right, as Illegal, Unjust, and Null, and therefore he Appeal'd to the King in his Courts of Justice.

Upon which the Strangers and Scholars that were in the Hall gave a Hum, which so incensed the Commissioners, that notwithstanding all the Protestations the President & Fellows could make, the Lord C.J. would not be pacified, but Charging it upon the President, bound him in a Bond of a Thousand Pound, with security to the like value, to appear at the King's-Bench Bar. Upon

Upon which, the Commissioners finding the Fellows so resolute in their Determinations, Adjourn'd into the Chappel, and put Mr. *Wiggins* the Bishop of *Oxford*'s Chaplain into the President's Stall, (not one of the Fellows being present but only Dr. *Charnock*,) where he took the Oaths which the Statutes enjoyn the President at his Admission; together with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which done, he was conducted by the Commissioners to the door of the President's Lodgings, where after they had knockt three times, and found that no body open'd the Doors, they return'd to the Publick Room, and order'd a Smith to be sent for to force them open; which being done, they gave Mr. *Wiggins* Possession of the Lodgings, where he Din'd that day in token of absolute Possession.

After this another Question was put to the Fellows, whether they would submit to the Bishop of *Oxford*, as then Installed President by vertue of the King's Mandate?

To which Dr. *Fairfax* resolutely made answer, that he neither could nor would obey the Bishop of *Oxford*: and

and being further ask'd whether he submitted to the Authority of the Court? he deny'd it then, as he formerly deny'd it at *Whitehall*; upon which his place was immediately declared void, and he commanded quietly to depart the Colledge within fourteen days.

*Dr. Fulham* being particularly ask'd whether he would obey the Bishop of *Oxford*? reply'd, that *Dr. Hough* being duly Elected and admitted President, and having no way forfeited his Right, he could obey no other Person as President: adding withal, that the Bishop had not possession in due form of Law, nor by proper Officers. Which the *C. Justice* looking upon as an affront to his abounding Knowledge in the Law, *Mr. Fulham* was forthwith Suspended from the Profits of his Fellowship, during the King's Pleasure.

The Commissioners had thought to have cajol'd the rest of the Fellows into an absolute Submission to the King, by acknowledging their contempt to his sacred Person, and his Letters, by promising to behave themselves Loyal for the Future, by owning the proceeding and Legality of the Court, by

by imploring the King's Pardon, and laying themselves at his Feet. But they finding that a General Submission, without acknowledging themselves to have acted in contempt of his Majesties Authority, would not serve, and being thereupon again demanded whether they would obey the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President, all but one or two unanimously answered, that they could not obey the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President. Thereupon, after the Bishop of *Chester* had made a long Harangue, setting forth and aggravating to a high Degree, the Quarrelsome and Factious humour of the Society in general, and their particular disobedience and contumacy to the King, in the refusal of *Farmer* and the Bishop of *Oxford*, proposed a submission for them to sign to the same Effect already mention'd. Which when all the Fellows, except Mr. *Tho. Smith* and Mr. *Charnock*, refus'd to sign, they were all, to the number of six and twenty, pronounced guilty of disobedience to his Majesties Commands, and of persisting in their contempt, and therefore condemn'd to be depriv'd and Expell'd from their Respective Fellowships. And

And as if that had not been enough, by another Order of the Commissioners, they were all made incapable of being receiv'd or admitted into any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Benefice or Promotion. And such as were not yet in Holy Orders, were adjudged incapable of receiving, or being admitted into the same. An apparent Effect of Popish Inhumanity against abominated Heresie, and no less vigorously prosecuted by their Protestant Tools.

And thus we come to one of the Topping pieces of Malice, carried on by the King's Popish Counsellors, who thinking, like a Torrent to run down all before them, were now grown so hardy with success, having a Company of corrupt and fawning Judges, and consequently the Law of their side, as to venture to attach no less than seven of the Chiefest Protestant Prelates in the Nation at one time.

For the King having made an Order in Council, by which the Bishops were required to cause his Declaration to be distributed through all their Diocessies, and to be read in all Churches and Chappels throughout the whole Nation, through the Pernicious Consequences of

of the King's assur'd dispensing Power, the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, together with the Bishops of *Asaph*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, and *Bristol*, drew up a Petition in behalf of themselves, and others of their absent Brethren, and others of the Clergy of their respective Diocesses, setting forth that their Averseness to the Distribution and publishing of the Declaration, for Liberty of Conscience, proceeded neither from want of Duty nor Obedience, nor any want of due Tenderness to Dissenters; but because the Declaration was founded upon such a Dispensing Power as had been often declared Illegal in Parliament, and was a matter of so great moment and Consequence to the whole Nation, both in Church and State, that they could neither in Prudence, Honour, or Conscience so far make themselves Parties to it, as the spreading of it all over the Nation, and the Solemn publication of it, even in God's House, and in the time of Divine Service would amount to, in common and reasonable Construction.

And therefore they besought the King not to insist upon their distributing and reading the said Declaration. The

The King, prepossessed by his Popish Counsellors, relish'd but very ill these proceedings of the Bishops, and therefore returned them a cold Answer, that he had heard of their Designes before, but did not believe it, nor expect such Usage from the *Church of England*, especially from some of them. However, if he changed his mind, they should hear of him; if not, he expected his Commands should be obey'd.

This standing up of the Bishops boil'd in the Stomachs of *Peters* and the rest of the Gang; so that having the King fast by the Conscience, they resolv'd to push on the business as far as they could. The main matter was how to pick a quarrel with persons in the Bishops station: an occasion for which easily ministred it self from the Inventions of Court Lawyers. The Petition was adjudged Tumultuary, consequently a Seditious Libel; and therefore liable, if not to a Legal, yet to a Formal Prosecution. In order whereunto, the Bishops were sent for to the Council, and by a Warrant of the Board committed to the Tower; where the Popish Counsellors thought they had them safe.

Upon

Upon the fifteenth of June, being the first day of the Term, they were brought by a *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench Bar, in order to be charg'd with an Information. At what time the Attorney General mov'd that the Bishops might hear the Information read, and plead to it. This the Bishops Council withstood ; alledging, that if the Prisoners were not regularly before the Court, as not being brought in by the due Process of the Court, then the King's Council had no Power to Charge them with an Information. And to confirm the Irregularity of the Commitment, it was urg'd, that it did not appear, that at the time of the Commitment, there was any cause to imprison the Bishops, or by the Warrant any cause to detain them ; in regard the Return did not say, they were Committed by the Lords in Council, but by the Lords of the Council, who had no Power unless in Council, to make a Warrant for the Commitment of any Person. So that if the Bishops were committed by those who had no Power to commit them, and so were brought by Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench,

Bench, the Court had no power to commit them.

A second Reason why the Bishops were not legally in Court, was this, Because that no Peer of *England* could be committed to Prison for a Misdemeanour, especially at the first Instance.

On the other side, the King's Council argued, That the Lieutenant of the *Tower* could not well make any other Return. That it was well known, that the Lords who Sign'd the Warrant, were Lords of the Council, and that it could not be thought otherwise, but that they were in Council when they sign'd the Warrant ; and therefore the Return was good ; and consequently, the Bishops legally before the Court.

To the second Objection, 'twas true, that a Peer could not be committed upon a bare Misdemeanour ; but if it were such a Misdemeanour as requir'd Sureties for the Peace, he might. And that the Misdemeanour was such, was apparent, because it was for publishing a Libel to the King's Face, and for that there was *Vi & Armis* in the Information.

After

After a long dispute on both sides, the Court, one of the Judges being a Papist, over-rul'd it for the King; only Mr. Justice Powel was of Opinion, that the Objections of the Bishop's Counsel were of more weight, then to be so hastily determin'd. Thereupon the Information was read, setting forth, That the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Bishops *Asaph*, *Eli*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough* and *Bristol*, did unlawfully, maliciously, seditiously, and scandalously, compose and write a certain false, pernicious and seditious Libel, and being so compos'd and written, by Force and Arms did publish the same in the presence of the King. Which Seditious Libel was the Petition, already mention'd.

The Information being read, the Bishops Counsel mov'd for an Impar-  
lance, and to have a Copy of the In-  
formation, that the Bishops might have  
time to plead.

This the King's Counsel oppos'd,  
and mov'd, That the Bishops might  
plead forthwith, which occasion'd a  
long Contest on both sides; but the  
Master

Master of the Coroners Office, affirming, that it had been the practice of the Court for a dozen years, that every person that appear'd upon Recognizance, or was any way in Custody, was to plead presently ; the Court over-rul'd that debate too for the King.

Thereupon, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury tender'd a short Plea in Writing to the Court, desiring it might be admitted ; which the King's Council would not consent to, only they were willing it should be read. Which being done, it appear'd to be no more then what the Bishops Counsel had already insisted upon, that they the said Bishops were Peers, and Lords of Parliament, and therefore ought not to be compell'd to answer instantly to the Misdemeanour mention'd in the Information, but to have reasonable time to Imparle and Advise with Counsel, &c.

This occasion'd another long Dispute between the Counsel on both sides ; but the Chief Justice giving his Opinion, that the Plea contain'd no more then what had been over-rul'd already, and that therefore the Court was not bound to receive it, both his Grace,

Grace, and the rest of the Bishops were forc'd to answer to their Titles; and thereupon pleaded severally, *Not Guilty.*

Thereupon the King's Attorney gave notice of a Tryal at Bar the same day fortnight; and the Court took single Recognizances from the several Prisoners, to appear at the day: the Lord Archbishop being bound in 200*l.* and the rest in 100*l.* a piece.

And now came the ninth of *June*, a memorable day to be in Story, and which then drew a great Concourse of People to see one of the greatest sights that ever had been known in *England*, to behold seven of the greatest Prelates, and Pillars of the Reform'd Church, arraign'd before two Creatures of a Roman Catholick Prince, at his own Suit, and the third a known Papist.

Upon the Appearance at the Bar, the Names of the Jury sworn to their immortal Honour, were,

*Sir Roger Langley.*

*Sir William Hill.*

*Roger Jennings Esquire.*

*Tho. Harriot Esquire.*

*Jeophery Nitingle,  
William Withers Esquire.*

*William Avery.*

*Thomas Austin.*

*Nicholas Grice.*

*Michael Arnold.*

*Thomas Done.*

*Richard Shoreditch.*

The Information being read, the substance of which was the same as has been already recited, several proofs were brought to prove his *Graces* Hand, and the Hands of the rest of their Lordships, by Comparison of Hands, but that Comparison was prov'd in a very uncertain manner. Some cry'd they knew not what to believe, Others, that it was rather such a Lords Hand, and another believ'd, 'twas rather his Hand then that above, or below. Neither would the Bishops Council allow Comparison of Hands to be good Evidence in case of a Misdemeanour: And Mr. Justice *Powel*, and Mr. Justice *Holloway* were both of Opinion, That Comparison of Hands was too slender a proof in Criminal Matters; and more particularly, Mr. Justice *Powel* told the Sollicitor, That the Paper

Paper was not sufficiently prov'd to be Subscrib'd by the Lords Bishops. So that when the Petition was offer'd to be read in Court, with the Bishops names to it, it was rejected, upon the Division of the Judges Opinions.

But then one of the Clerks of the Council was produc'd, who swore, That as well his Grace of *Canterbury*, as the rest of their Lordships own'd their Subscriptions at the Council-Table ; and then the Petition was openly read, and urg'd by the King's Council as full Evidence.

After this the Bishops Counsel urg'd, That there was no Evidence of the Fact, either of writing or publishing the Petition in *Middlesex*, as it was laid in the Information : And in the next place, that whereas the Information set forth, that the Lord Bishops, under pretence of a Petition had made a Libel, there was no Petition at all set forth, the Title of Address, and the Petitionary part being omitted, which was both disingenuous and injurious, in regard the part omitted might alter the fence of the whole.

Then

Then it was not writ in *Middlesex*, the Bishops Counsel prov'd; for that the Bishop had not been out of *Lambeth-House* not in two months before the Order was made, till he was before the Council. As to the publishing of it by the Bishops; neither was that prov'd on the Kings side, since the owning of a Paper upon a Question put by the King himself, could be no publication of a Libel; for that if a Man were asked by Authority, Whether such a Paper were his Hand, and he acknowledg'd it in answer to the Question, it turns that to a Crime, was a thing that could never be done, nor ever was done. And Sir *George Treby* was of Opinion, That the Kings Counsel were so far from proving that the Bishops did publish the Paper, that they had rather prov'd their Lordships did not publish it: And at length the Court it self was of Opinion, That there was not sufficient Evidence of the Bishops publishing the Paper in *Middlesex*. And tho Mr. *Blaithwait*, Mr. *Bridgman*, and Sir *John Nicholas*, were all call'd again, to try if they could have

have made a publication of it by the Bishops, yet they could make nothing of it, but that the King was rather the publisher of it by bringing it himself to the Council.

But after all this, comes the Lord President into Court, and swear's that the Bishops of St. Asaph and Chichester came to his Office, and told him, That they came in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and four others of their Brethren, with a Petition, which they desir'd to deliver to the King, and came to him to know which was the best way of doing it, and whether the King would give them leave to do it or no: That they would have had him read the Petition, which he refus'd, as not at all belonging to him to do. However, that he would let the King know their Desires, and bring them an answer immediatly; That accordingly he acquainted the King, who commanded him to let the Bishops know, they might come when they pleas'd: With which Answer he return'd to the Bishops; who then went and fetch'd the rest of the Bishops;

shops ; and when they came, immediately went into the Bed-chamber, and so into another Room where the King was.

This seem'd to turn the Scales of the Evidence very much against the Bishops, but not so much against the Lord Archbishop. So that the business was here left to the Jury.

Thereupon Sir *Robert Sawyer* coming to sum up the whole, observ'd to the Jury, that the Petition contain'd nothing of Sedition in it, but that it was only a bare excuse for their Non-compliante with the Kings Order, and a begging of the King with all humility and submision, That he would be pleas'd not to insist upon reading his Declaration, because the Dispensing Power upon which it was founded, had been several times in Parliament, declar'd to be against Law ; and because it was a case of that consequence, that they could not in Prudence, Honour and Conscience, concur in it.

Which tho Mr. *Attorney* had charg'd in his Information, to be a false, malitious, and scandalous Libel, yet he

doubted not to make out the contrary. For that if a Subject were commanded to do a thing which he thought against the Law and his own Conscience, there was no reason but he might apply himself to the King, and tell him the reason why he could not concur with him in such a Command. So that the whole amounted to no more; but that the Lords the Bishops being thus aggrieved, made their Petition to the King in the most private and respectful manner they could: And therefore for the Attorney General to load it with such horrid black Epithets, could not choose but be a great trouble to their Lordships, that the Attorney General should draw so severe a Charge against them, when he had so little Evidence to make it out.

On the other side, that there was no such Falshood and Malice in it as the Attorney General pretended; he argu'd from the Duty incumbent upon the Bishops, in reference to the People under their Charge, and their Interest in the Government: And the Reasons they gave, grounded upon the

## the Illegality of the Kings Suspending Power so declar'd in Parliament.

This occasion'd a long and learned Dispute concerning the Kings assumed Power to suspend the Laws and Statutes of the Realm at his pleasure; which the Chief Justice at first seem'd desirous to have wav'd: But Mr. Justice Powel affirming, That it was necessary for them to fall upon that Point; for that if the King had no such Power (as clearly he had not in his Judgment) the natural consequence would be, that the Petition was no diminution of the Kings Regal Power, and so neither Seditious nor Libellous; which satisfy'd the Chief Justice, and so both sides went briskly to work. But the Dispute being too tedious for an History, the Reader is referr'd for the Information of his Judgment, to the Tryal of the Bishops at large.

Upon the whole, the Lord Chief Justice when he came to give his Directions to the Jury, came to this Point; mov'd thereto more especially by the Lord *Sunderland's* Evidence, That if they believ'd the Petition pre-

sented by the Bishops to the King, was the same produc'd in Court, then the Publication was sufficiently prov'd; if they did not think it was the same Petition, then the Lords the Bishops were not guilty of the Publication.

The next Point, whether if it were the same Petition, it were a Libel or no: But as to that particular, the Chief Justice gave his Judgment, That any thing which tended to disturb the Government, and make mischief among the People, was *Libellus famosus*; and therefore his Opinion in short was, That it was a Libel.

Mr. Justice Holloway declar'd, That the end and intention of every Action was to be consider'd; That the Bishops were charg'd with delivering a Petition, which according as they made their Defence, was done with all the humility and decency imaginable; and that as they were not Men of Evil Lives, or the like, so the Delivery of a Petition by such, could be no fault, in regard it was the Right of every Subject to Petition. Therefore, if the Jury were satisfy'd, that they deliver'd the Petition with an ill intent,

intent, then they were to find them Guilty ; but if they did it only to save themselves harmless, and to free themselves from blame, by shewing the Reasons of their Non-Concurrence with the Kings Command, he could not think it to be a Libel.

Mr. *Justice Powel* more plainly declar'd, That he could not see any thing of Sedition or any other Crime, fixt upon those Reverend Fathers the Lords the Bishops. For that there was nothing offer'd by the Kings Council to make the Petition either false or malitious. He farther admonish'd the Jury to consider what was propounded in the Petition ; which was only this, That the Bishops apprehend'd the Declaration illegal, as being founded upon a Dispensing Power, which the King claims, to dispense with the Laws in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

But that for his part, he did not remember in any case in all the Law, that there was any such Power in the King. So that, if there were no such Power in the King, the Petition could be no Libel, which alledg'd, that the

Declaration being founded upon such a pretended Power, was illegal. But that the Dispensation assur'd in the Kings Declaration, was a Dispensation with a Witness, as amounting to a Repeal & Abrogation of all the Laws; and he knew of no Difference between the Kings Power to dispense with Laws Ecclesiastical, and his Authority to dispense with any other Laws whatsoever; which if it were allow'd, there would be no need of Parliaments, since all the Legislative Power would be in the King, which was worth their Consideration.

Mr. *Justice Allibone* launch'd out so far in the height of his Popish Zeal, that he run himself into Misquotations; for which, being corrected by Judge *Powel*, he was farther inform'd by the Sollicitor General of his Error, and forc'd to acknowledge it: So that there was little heed given to his words.

Thereupon the Jury withdrawing, sat up all that Night, and the next morning brought in the seven renowned Prelates *Not Guilty*, to the great joy and satisfaction of all the best People in the Nation. But

But notwithstanding this fatal Blow to the Popish Intreagues at *White-ball*, the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes went on, and sent forth their Mandate, bearing date the Sixteenth of *August*, to the Chancellors, Archdeacons, &c. of the several Diocesses throughout *England*, to make diligent Enquiry, and to send them an exact account where, and by whom, the King's Declaration had not been read, and who had read it, according to the King's Order: And there is no doubt to be made, but there would have been a hideous Rout among the Clergy of *England*, had not the succeeding Revolution put a Stop to the Fury of that Court.

And now most of the Charters being chopt and chang'd, in order to the Grand Designs at Court, the King declared in Council toward the latter end of *August*, That in pursuance of his late Declaration, he intended to call a Parliament, to meet in *November* next; and in order thereunto, directed the Chancellor to cause Writs to be issued forth upon the fifth of *September*, ensuing.

Upon the 21<sup>st</sup>. of September, came forth an amusing Declaration, that look'd something like a Lightning before Death, to this Effect, That whereas the King had already signify'd his Pleasure, to call a *Parliament* to meet in *November* following, and that Writs of Summons were issued out accordingly, lest those whose Right it was to elect Members of Parliament, should be under any Prejudices or Mistakes through the Artifice of disaffected Persons: He thought fit to declare, That it was his Purpose to endeavour a Legal Establishment of Liberty of Conscience for all his Subjects; and inviolably to preserve the Church of *England*, by such a Confirmation of the several Acts of Uniformity, that should never be alter'd any other way than by repealing the several Clauses which inflict Penalties upon Persons not promoted, or to be promoted to any Ecclesiastical Preferment, within the Meaning of the said Acts of Uniformity. And for the farther securing not only the Church of *England*, but the Protestant Religion in General, He was willing the *Roman Catholicks* should

should remain incapable of being Members of the House of Commons ; to remove those Fears and Apprehensions, lest the Legislative Power should be ingross'd by Them, and turn'd against the Protestants.

He likewise assur'd his loving Subjects, to do every thing else for their Safety and Advantage that became a King, who would be always careful of his People, exhorting them to lay aside all Animosities, and so to dispose themselves, as to think of such Persons to represent them in Parliament, whose Abilities and Temper render'd them fit for so great and good a Work.

But these fair words gain'd little credit with the Generality of the Nation, who could not forget the late Violence offer'd to those Worthy Prelates, which had sufficiently convinc'd them of the Courts Intentions inviolably to preserve the Church of *England*, and made them suspect the depth of the Popish Designs to be the more profound ; because the Stream of the Court Language ran so smooth : And therefore slacken'd nothing of the

the Resolutions they had taken to disenthral themselves, without being beholding to their Courtesie, as by the Consequences it appear'd. So hard it is for a Prince, that has once delivered up himself to the Counsel of the Jesuites, to keep his word to those they account Hereticks: As it was said of *Charles IX. of France*, that when he made the most Solemn Protestations, his Heart was always the most remote from the Performance.

Soon after, such Gentlemen as had been laid aside, were order'd to be again put into the Commissions of Peace: For now the Cabal at *White-ball*, began to see the Storm coming; and that was it which made them begin to be so Supple and good Natur'd. And indeed, after those Outrages offer'd to the Church of *England*, the most of which happen'd this Year, all the Designs of the Popish Counsellors and the King's Affairs, went to wrack. The Prosecutions of the Bishops stirr'd up the Indignation of the Greatest Men of the Nation, and the manifest Suspition of the pretended Prince's Birth, rais'd the Spleens of the

the Generality of the People ; to see the *Gazett* every Week so larded with Romantick Addresses : Some to the King, some to the Queen, to Congratulate the Birth of the Young Prince, *in his Hereditary Successive Kingdom* ; whom they call'd *the Guard of Peace, and the Security of their Property* ; with many other such Raptures of infatuated Flattery : That if the Imposture of those Addresses, had not been as well known as the Doubtfulness of the Birth, the more discerning Princes of *Europe*, might justly have thought the *English* Nation had been inebriated with the Cup of the Whore in the *Revelation*. And as the forepart of the *Gazett* was stuft with *English* Addresses, so the latter end was fill'd with Stories of Foreign Congratulations. And some there were who affirm'd, That the Dutches of *Burgundy* prevaricated less with the World in setting up *Perkin Warbeck*, for the Son of *Edward IV.* because the Story asserts him to have been God-Son to that Prince : Whereas our Prince of *Wales* could not pretend to be either Son, or God-Son, to any of the Royal Family. But

But now we are to see what became of all these refin'd Intrigues of the Romish Polititians at *White-Hall*, and the Trains which they laid to blow up the settl'd Constitutions and establisht Religion of the Kingdom.

For all of a sudden, the Bells began to ring backward at *White-Hall*; and the firſt News you hear of their Disturbance, was a Proclamation in the *Gazett*, by which it was intimated, That the King had receiv'd undoubted Intelligence, That a great and sudden Invasion from *Holland* was to be speedily made in a hostile manner upon his Kingdom; and that altho' ſome false Pretences relating to Liberty, Property and Religion, might be given out, yet that an absolute Conquest of his Kingdoms, and the ſubduing him and his Kingdoms to a Foreign Power, was the main thing design'd, by ſome Persons of wicked and restless Spirits, implacable Malice and desperate Designs, who having no ſense of former intestine Distrac-  
tions, and the miseries attending them, nor mov'd by his reiterated Acts of Grace and Mercy, which al-  
ways

ways shew'd themselves in the Titles of his Pardons and Indulgences, did again endeavour to embroil the Kingdom in Blood and Rapine.

However, relying upon the Ancient Courage, Faith and Allegiance of his People, as he had formerly ventured his Life for the Honour and safety of the Nation, so he was now resolv'd to live and die in defence thereof, against all Enemies whatsoever.

Moreover, he gave the Nation to understand, That he intended to have had a Parliament in *November* next, to have fix'd the Roman Catholick Religion in *England*; but that this Invasion, as he call'd it, had quite spoil'd his design, and oblig'd him to recall his Writs directed to the new garbl'd Corporations.

However, that he might have one sure prop, if all the rest fail'd, in the midst of these sad Tidings, he created his natural Son the D. of *Berwick*, Knight of the Garter; and presently after that, set forth a General Pardon, excepting only *Robert Parsons, Edward Matthews, Sam. Venner, Andrew Fletcher, Coll. Rumsey, Major Manley, Isaac Manley*,

ley, Francis Charleton, John Wildman, Titus Otes, Robert Ferguson, Gilbert Burnet, Sir Robert Peyton, Lawrence Braddon, Samuel Johnson, Ibo. Tipping, and Sir Rowland Gwyn, and all others, who had very little or no occasion to lay hold of this Favour.

Upon the 2d. of October, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City of London being sent for, and attending the King at White-Hall, he was pleas'd to tell them, That out of his concern for the peace and welfare of the City, and as a mark of the great confidence he had in them, at a time that the Kingdom was threaten'd with an Invasion, he had resolv'd to restore them their ancient Charter and Priviledges, to put them into the same condition they were, at the time of the Judgments being pronounced against them upon the *Quo Warranto*, that so they might be the better enabled to serve him with that Duty and Loyalty, of which they had given his Brother and himself so many Testimonies. A sign he thought himself at a low ebb, when he threw so many kind words upon the City, which all the

the world knew to be so far remote from his heart.

Much about the same time also, the Lord of *Londons* Suspension was taken off, and the injur'd Gentlemen both of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, were restor'd to their Properties, of which they had been with such a high hand, and so unjustly depriv'd.

A day or two after the King declar'd in Council, That in pursuance of his Resolutions and Intentions to protect the Church of *England*, and that all Suspitions and Fears might be remov'd, he had thought fit to dissolve the Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical, and order'd the Chancellor to cause the same forthwith to be done.

The next day the Chancellor, who was beholding for his Exaltation among other Miscarriages, to the violence and rape he committed upon the City, in pronouncing Sentence against their Charter, when no other person of Sense or Law would undertake to do it, was forc'd to be the carrier of it back again to the same place from whence it was taken.

Upon the 15th. of October ensuing,  
A. Pro-

A Proclamation was issued forth for restoring the Corporations to their ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises, as the Proclamation pretended, out of the Kings Grace and Favour; but all the world knew a better Reason.

Nevertheless, such was the Folly of the Popish Party in the midst of this their consternation, that the show of the Prince of *Wales* still went on, and the Child was christen'd upon the 15<sup>th</sup>. of *October*; the Pope represented by his Nuncio, being Godfather, and the Queen Dowager Godmother: And within two days after, the King, that he might not be wanting in his Resolutions, to provide for the Safety and Defence of his Territories, by publick Proclamation, requir'd his Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, and all other Officers concern'd, to cause the Coasts to be strictly guarded; and upon the first approach of the Enemy, to cause all the Horses, Oxen and Cattel, which might be fit for Draught, to be driven and remov'd twenty miles at least, from the place where the Enemy should attempt to Land.

Upon

Upon the 22d. of Octob. he command'd a particular Assembly of his Privy Council ; and having sent for all such Peers of the Realm, both Spiritual and Temporal as were in Town, together with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, the Judges, and several of his Counsel, learned in the Law, deliver'd himself to this effect, That he had call'd them together upon a very extraordinary occasion ; but that extraordinary Diseases requir'd extraordinary Remedies. That the malitious Endeavours of his Adversaries had so poyson'd the Minds of some of his Subjects, that very many of them did not believe that the Son with which God had blest him, was his, but a supposed Child. However, he could say, that by a particular Providence, scarce ever any Prince was born where there were so many Persons present.

That he had taken that time to have the matter heard and examin'd, expecting that the Prince of *Orange* with the first Easterly Wind would invade the Kingdom. And therefore, as he had often ventur'd his Life for the Nation

tion before he came to the Crown, so he thought himself more oblig'd to do the same being King; and did intend to go against him in Person. By which, in regard he might be expos'd to various Accidents, he therefore thought it necessary to have this done first, to satisfie his Subjects, and prevent the Kingdoms being engag'd in Blood and Confusion after his Death. After which solemn piece of Dramatism, the Affidavits of several Ladies were produc'd; of which some swore, That they saw Milk upon her Majesties Smock, (for they did not think it fit to mince the matter;) others, that they saw the Midwife take the Child out of the Bed; another, that she stood by the Bed-side when her Majesty was deliver'd of the Prince; another swore, that having had the honour to put on her Majesties Smock, she saw the Queens Milk; another depos'd, that she saw the Queen in Labour, and heard her cry out much; another swore, that she saw the Midwife give the Prince three drops of the Blood of the Navel-string mixt with black Cherry Water, with a great deal

deal of other nauseous Stuff, which perhaps might have pass'd well enough in *Petronius Arbiter*. Then the Affidavits of the Lords were produc'd, among whom there was one that swore, he saw Mrs. *Labadie* carry the Child into another Room, whither he follow'd her, and saw the Child when she first open'd it, and saw it was black and reeking; another swore, that he saw the Child, and that it had the Marks of being New-born; another swore, that he heard the Queen make three Groans or Squeeks, and that at the last of the three, the Queen was deliver'd of a Child; the Doctors swore what was proper, but not fit to be republish'd. However, the whole being at length publish'd, the Boys and Girls threw away their *Aristotle's Problems*, and made that Book of Midwifery the delight of their Candle-light-Studies.

And now my Lords, said the King, after all the Depositions were read, although I did not question but that every Person here present was satisfy'd before, yet by what you have heard, you will be the better able to satisfie

satisfy others. Besides, said he, could I and the Queen have been thought so Wicked, as to endeavour to impose a *Child* upon the Nation, they saw how impossible it would have been: Neither could he himself have been imposed upon, having constantly been with the Queen during her being with Child; and the whole time of her Labour: And therefore there was none of them but would easily believe him; who had Suffer'd so much for Conscience Sake, uncapable of so great a Villany, to the Prejudice of his own Children. Lastly, He thank'd God, That those that knew him, knew well, That it was his Principle to do as he would be done by; and, That he would rather die a Thousand Deaths, than do the least Wrong to any of his Children.

• However at length, notwithstanding all this Bustle, the Discovery came out; and it was found, that they were not *Persons of Wicked and Restless Spirits*, that had caused these Alterations, but those most Noble & Worthy Patriots, or at least the greatest number of them now sitting at *Westminster-Hall*. For they

they beholding the deplorable State of the Nation, and foreseeing the Subversion of their Ancient Laws and Establish'd Religion, by him who had so largely promis'd the Protection of Both ; And at the same time, seeing *Popery and Arbitrary Power* hovering over their Heads, and ready to seize their Liberties and Properties with their Ravenous Talons ; after many Consultations whither to fly for Succour, at length resolv'd to apply themselves to His Highness the Prince of Orange ; to whose Illustrious Family, it had been an Inherent Glory for some Ages, to relieve the Distressed. So that they might well be term'd the Modern *Hercules's*, to whom the *Low-Countrys*, like *Greece* of old, had been beholding for so many Signal Benefits. His Highness, they saw, inherited all the Surpassing Qualities of his Ancestors ; *their Matchless Prudence, Justice, Courage ; their Truth and Magnanimity* : And besides all these rare Endowments, they were well assur'd of the fair Title he had to the Crown it self. To him therefore, The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with a great Number

Number of the Chiefeſt Gentry of the Kingdom, make their Applications: And He with no leſs Willingneſſ and Generoſity, out of his Zeal for the truc Protestant Religion, and Compaſſion of the Oppreſſed, liſtened to their Complaints: And weigheſ well the Juſtneſſ of their Requeſts, and the Reality of their Grievances, with an unimaginable Secrefie and Speed, having prepar'd all things ready for ſo great an Undertaking, with a Conſiderable Force of Horse and Foot, in a Fleet of 52 Men of War, with a numerouſe Attendant of Viſtualers, other Ships and Veffels, proper for the Transportation of his Men, toward the Latter end of October, ſet Sail from the *Flatts* near the *Breill*; with the Wind at *S. W.* and by *S.* His Highneſſ Embark'd in a *Frigat* of about 30 Guns, and with Him, Count *Naffaw*, General of the Horse; the Count de *Solms*, Colonel of his Foot Guards; the Count de *Stirum*, the Sieur *Benting*, and the Sieur *Overkerck*. Marshal *Schomberg* at the ſame time going on Board another *Frigat* much of the fame Rate; but meeting with very terrible Storms for

for two Days and Nights together, was forc'd to put into Harbor again.

Upon his Return, The Prince immediately gave an Account to the States General, of the Condition of the Fleet ; which was not so much endamag'd as was given out in the *English Gazet* : Rather it turn'd to the advantage of His Highness, as the Affair was manag'd. For presently to make the *English* Court more remiss in their Preparations, the *Harlem* and *Amsterdam Gazets*, were order'd to make a most lamentable Story of what had hapen'd ; by spreading abroad, *That the Prince was return'd with his Fleet so miserably Torn and Shatter'd, that he had lost 9 of his Men of War, and several others of lesser Value* ; *That 1000 of his Horse were utterly lost* ; *That a Calenture was got among the Seamen* ; *That Dr. Burnet and several of the Prince's Chief Ministers were Drown'd* ; and *what an ill Opinion the States General had of the Expedition in General* ; in a word, *That it was a thing almost next to Impossibility, that the Prince should be in Condition to pursue his Design till the Spring* : And yet at the same time, all

Hands were at work to repair the Damage which had been sustain'd; which was not so considerable, but that in eight Days they were all refit-  
ted.

Which being done, and all things in a Readiness, upon a Signal given the whole Fleet, once more set Sail, and stood out at Sea, steering a Coast somewhat to the *Northward* all that Night: But the next Day upon the Tide of *Ebb*, made a stretch, and sail'd about a League a Watch; and then standing *Westward*, steer'd on all Night in the same Posture; not making above two Leagues a Watch.

About *Mtdnight*, an Advice-Boat brought Intelligence, That the *English* Fleet consisting of 33 Sail, lay to the *Westward* of the Prince's. Upon which the Prince fir'd a Gun, which caus'd a great Consternation through the whole Fleet. But the small Advice-Boats cruising for more certain Intelligence, brought News, That instead of the *English* Fleet, which had given the former Alarum, it was only Admiral *Herbert*, with a part of the *Dutch* Fleet, which had been for some Hours

Hours separated from the Main Body.

In the *Morning*, the Prince gave a Signal for the Admiral to come A-board Him, and soon after the Fleet was got into the *North Forelands*; at what time the Fleet was order'd to close up in a Body, 14 or 15 Foot Deep; His Highness leading the Van in the Ship call'd the *Brill*, carrying a Flag with *English* Colours; with this Motto: *The Protestant Religion, and Liberties of England*; and underneath, instead of *Dieu est mon Droit*, God is my Right: *Jay Maintiendcay*; I will Maintain it.

In the mean time the Council of War, sent 3 small *Frigats* into the Mouth of the *Thames*; who returning, brought News, That the *English* Fleet lay at the *Buoy i'th Oar*, about 34 Sail; the Wind contrary, at *E. N. E.*

Upon which the Prince gave Order for stretching the whole Fleet in a Line between *Dover* and *Cals*, 75 Deep; so that the whole Fleet extend'd within a League of each Place; the Flanks and Rear being Guarded by the Men of War, the Trumpets sounding

sounding, and Drums beating all the while for at least three hours together. At what time the Prince giving a Signet to close the Fleet, sail'd that night as far as *Beachy*, and the next morning came within view of the Isle of *Wight*; at what time order was given, for the Fleet to extend it self in a Line, as before. About five in the morning they made the *start*, and so standing fair by *Dartmouth*, made directly for *Torbay*; where the whole Fleet was order'd again into the same posture as between *Dover* and *Calicee*.

Upon his Highnesses arrival at *Torbay*, the people flocking in great numbers to the Shoar, signify'd their Welcoms in loud Acclamations of Joy.

Soon after the Prince gave two Signals for the Admirals to come aboard, and then the whole Fleet was ordered to cast Anchor; and preparations were immediately made for Landing, while the Admirals stood out at Sea as a Guard, and the smaller Men attended for the defence of those that landed; besides six Men of War that were order'd to run in and guard the *Bay* it self.

And

And then the Prince put forth a Red Flag at the Mizen-Yards Arm, while General *Mackay* with six Regiments of Foot, were the first that set foot on Shoar under the protection of the *Little Porpoise*, which was order'd to run her self a ground to secure their Landing. [ And this upon the 5<sup>th</sup>. of November, a day memorable to the *English* before, but now doubly remarkable for a second Deliverance from the bloody Designs of the Papists. ] But the People were so far from making Opposition, that they only stood there to welcom their Guests with all manner of Provisions for their Refreshment.

The List of the Regiments of Horse and Foot, which his Highness brought along with him into *England*, were as follows, according as it was printed in *Holland*.

H O R S E.	F O O T.
The Lite Guard.	Foot Guards, com-
The Regiment of Guards, command-	manded by C. Solmes,
ed by the Heer B:nt- ing.	25 Comp. C. Mackay, 12.
Gen. Waldeck's Re- giment.	C. Ba'fart, 12.
	C. Tal'mash. 12.

## H O R S E.

Nassau.  
 Momellion.  
 Ginckel.  
 Count Vanderlip.  
 The Princes Dragoons.  
 Marrowis's Dragoons.  
 Sacavenoer.  
 Sapbroeck.  
 Fluddorp.  
 Syde.  
 Oya.  
 Sulesteine.  
 In all  
 Troops 1683.  
 Life Guard 197.  
 Regiment of Guards  
 under C. Benting,  
 480.  
 Marrowis's Dragoons  
 440.

3660

The List of the Fleet.  
 Men of War 65  
 Flyboats 500  
 Pinks 60  
 Fireships 10  
 635

## F O O T.

Companies.  
 The Regiment for-  
 merly Bellises, 12.  
 The Regiment for-  
 merly Wachops, 12.  
 The Regiment late  
 the E. of Ossories, 10.  
 C. Berkvelt, 10.  
 Holstein, 10.  
 Wirtenbourgh, 12.  
 Hagendorf, 10.  
 Faget, 10.  
 Nassau, 10.  
 Carelson, 12.  
 Brander, 10.  
 Prince of Berkvelt,  
 10.  
 In all 164 Compa-  
 nies, at 53 in a  
 Company.

Guards 8692  
 Foot 2000  
 10692  
 Horse 10692  
 In all 3660  
 14352  
 The

The News of the Princes being Landed was carried to the E. of *Bath* at *Exeter*. Whereupon *C. Hicks* repair'd to the City, and upon his first Appearance, the People flockt to him in great numbers to list themselves in the Service of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*; of which the Mayor of the City being inform'd, sent for him, to know by what Commission he acted; and because he refus'd to produce any, would have sent him to the Common Goal. But the concourse of the people about the *Guild-Hall* was so numerous, that they would not suffer him to be carry'd away; so that he was only kept in the Publick Hall under the custody of two Constables, till the next day. At what time the Lord *Mordant* with Dr. *Burnet*, arriving at the City with three or four Troops of Horse, and commanding the Gates to be open'd, set the Captain at liberty; and the same day going to the Mayor, demanded of him if he would meet the Prince at the Gates of the City, and govern the City under him. To which, the Mayor desir'd their excuse, as be-

ing under the obligation of an Oath to the King, and therefore humbly desir'd the Prince would lay no Commands upon him, to the prejudice of his Conscience: Which being modestly requested, was with no less generosity granted.

Upon *Friday* the Prince with his Guards march'd into the City, and took up his Quarters in the Deans House, where he kept his Court all the time he stay'd in *Exeter*. Afterwards follow'd the main Body of the Army, which was dispos'd of, the Horse about *Tiverton*, *Culhampton*, *Honyton*, and parts adjacent, and the Foot encamping upon *Clift Heath*.

Having thus brought his Highness to *Exeter*, we are now to return back to *London*, to see how Affairs were manag'd there. And indeed the Preparations were seemingly very great, and the Kings Resolution no less strenuously fix'd to oppose the Prince of *Orange* in Person. To which purpose, the standing Army was muster'd together upon *Hounslow Heath*, to be ready to make Head where ever the Prince should Land; the Drums beat up

up in every Street in *London*, but Men came in but slowly; neither indeed had the King any great confidence in his own Army, unless it were his *Irish* Regiments; but tho' they might be faithful, he consider'd, they were not the stoutest Men in the World; and he had now to do not only with a courageous, but with a prudent and experienc'd Enemy. And therefore in this exigency of Affairs, as the Kings of *Israel* were wont to consult the *Urim* and *Tummim*, he foregoes his false Delphian Oracles, his Priests and Jesuits, and bethinks himself of having recourse to those Worthy Prelates of the Church of *England*, whom so lately he had so contemptuously us'd.

To this purpose he sent for the Bishops by particular Expresses out of their several Diocesses, and when they attended upon him in a Body to know his pleasure, he not only gave them permission to give him the best and most particular Advice they could, but encouraged them to do it with all the freedom that was necessary for the present occasion.

Upon this Royal Invitation, their Lordships assembl'd together at his Grace of *Canterburys* Palace, and prepar'd upon the most mature deliberation, such Matters as they judg'd necessary for his Majesties Knowledge and Consideration. Which when they had completed, they waited upon the King in a Body, toward the beginning of *October*; at what time his Grace in his own, and the name of the rest of the Bishops then present, deliver'd himself to the effect, as follows.

That it was necessary for him to restore all things to the state wherein he found them when he came to the Crown, by committing all Offices of Trust in the Government, to such of the Nobility and Gentry as were qualify'd for them, according to the Laws of the Kingdom; and by redressing such Grievances as were generally complain'd of: That he would put an effectual stop to the issuing forth any Dispensations, but would call in and cancel those which had since his coming to the Crown, bin obtain'd from him.

That

That he would dissolve the Ecclesiastical Commission, and promise to his People never to erect any such Court for the future.

That he would restore the Universities to their Legal State, and to their Statutes and Customs ; more particularly, that he should restore the Master of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge*, and the ejected President and Fellows of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, to their Properties in that Colledge : And that he would not permit any Persons to enjoy the Preferments of the Universities, but such as were qualify'd by the Statutes of the University, the particular Statutes of the several Foundations, and the Laws of the Land.

That he would suppress the Jesuits Schools open'd in the City or elsewhere, and grant no more Licenses for such Schools as were apparently against the Law of the Land and his own Interest.

That he would send Inhibitions after those four Romish Bishops, who under the Title of Apostolick Vicars, presum'd to exercise illegal Jurisdictions within the Kingdom. That

That he would suffer no more *Quo Warranto's* to be issu'd forth against any Corporations, but restore those Charters which had bin already taken away.

That he would fill up all the vacant Bishopricks both in *England* and *Ireland*, with Persons duly quality'd, according to the Law.

That he would act no more by virtue of a Dispensing Power, nor insist upon it, but permit that Affair to be settl'd by A&t of Parliament.

That upon the restoration of Corporations to their ancient Charters, he would call a fair and free Parliament, and suffer them to sit to redress Grievances.

And lastly, and above all, that he would permit some of his Bishops to lay such Motives and Arguments before him, as might by the Blessing of God, bring him back to the Communion of the Church of *England*, into whose Catholick Faith he had been Baptiz'd. Not long after the Lords Spiritual and Temporal finding his Ears now open to Advice, deliver'd him a Petition to this effect, That considering

sidering the miseries of a War ready to break forth in the Bowels of his Kingdom, the danger to which his Person was thereby expos'd, as also considering the distractions of his People, it was their opinion, The only visible way to preserve him and his Kingdom, was to call a Parliament regular and free in all its Circumstances.

And therefore besought him to call such a one with all speed, wherein they should be ready to promote such Counsels and Resolutions of Peace and Settlement in Church and State, as might conduce to his Honour and Safety, and Satisfaction of the People.

To which he return'd for answer, That what they ask'd of him, he most passionately desir'd, and promis'd upon the Faith of a King, that he would have a Parliament, and such a one as they ask'd for, as soon as ever the Prince of *Orange* had quitted the Realm; since it was impossible, a Parliament should be free in all its Circumstances, when an Enemy was in the Kingdom. Wherein, as the Lords were plain with him for the general Good, so he discover'd

cover'd his uneasiness upon the Restraint which he lay under, and by that let fall an unhappy Intimation of what was most deeply couch'd in his Thoughts.

'T is true, he had follow'd the Advice of the Bishops in most of their Proposals ; for he knew he could re-treive those Condescensions again, if ever Fortune favour'd him, with his wonted Power : But it was as plain, that he did not like the awe of his unwelcom Guest ; and therefore finding the Lords unwilling to part with their Protector, he resolv'd to try the utmost of his strength, to throw off by force the troublsom Incumbrance of a Controller ; and to that purpose, order'd all his Forces to march Westward, and to stay for him at *Salisbury*, whither he shortly intended to follow them ; for by this, it was certain where the Prince was Landed.

In the mean time his Highness, as already has bin said, coming to *Exeter*, had lain there some days, expecting that such Gentlemen as resided nearest his Court, should have come into him sooner than any of the rest, who  
lay

lay at a farther distance; but finding something of an unexpected slowness, he could not choose but signify his Resentment to the first that join'd him, which he did in short, to this effect.

That tho he knew not all their Persons, yet he had a Catalogue of their Names, and remember'd the Character of their Worth and Interest in their Country. That they saw he was come, according to their Invitation and his own Promise. That his Duty to God oblig'd him to protect the Protestant Religion, and his love to Mankind their Liberties and Properties. That he expected them that dwelt so near the place of his Landing, would have join'd with him sooner; not that it was then too late, or that he wanted their Military Assistance, so much as their Countenance and Presence, to justify his declar'd Pretensions. However, tho he had brought both a good Fleet and a good Army to render these Kingdoms happy, yet he rely'd more upon the goodness of God and the justice of his Cause, than on any Human Force or Power whatever.

ever. Yet since it pleas'd God that we should make use of Human Means, and not expect Miracles for our Preservation, he admonish'd them not to neglect this gracious Opportunity, but with prudence and courage to put in execution their Honourable Purposes. And so drawing to a conclusion, he bid them all heartily welcom to his Court and Camp, appealing to all the World to judge, whether his Pretensions were not just, generous and sincere, and above price, since he might have a Bridge of Gold to return back. But that it was his Principle and Resolution, rather to die in a good Cause than live in a bad one, well knowing that **Vertue and Honour is its own Reward**, and the Happiness of Mankind his great and only Design.

Soon after this, His Highness found the *English* Nobility and Gentry no less true to him than he had been to them, and that the numbers of his Adherents swell'd according to his expectation. For out of *Buckinghamshire* the Lord **Colchester**, and Mr. *Wharton* with a strong Party, directing their march through

through *Oxford*, arriv'd without any opposition at his Highnesses Camp. Out of *Oxfordshire* the Lord *Lovelace* with another Party got as far as *Cirencester*, where tho he were unfortunately oppos'd and taken Prisoner by the County Militia, yet the whole Party that follow'd him, excepting four or five that were either slain or main'd in the *Skirmish*, cut their way through, and got safe to the Princes Army. Nor was it long after that my Lord himself follow'd them with another Party, being set at liberty from his Confinement in *Gloucester* Prison (whether he had been sent into custody) by a Young Gentleman of that County, who took up Arms for the Prince, and drove out all the Popish Crew of Priests and Jesuits, from their warm Nests in that City.

In *Cheshire* the Lord *Delamere* having rais'd a considerable Force, advanc'd as far as *Nottingham*, to join with the Gentlemen of that County, who were no less ready to receive him. And there it was, that for their greater Encouragement, he deliver'd himself at the Head of his Followers,

ers, giving them to understand the Justice of their Cause, wherein every true Protestant and Free-born Englishman was concern'd, that wish'd well to the Protestant Religion and his Country: And therefore believing them to be such as would certainly rejoice to see Religion and Property settl'd, they could not well hope for a better occasion to do it, than by joining with the Prince of *Orange*, whose Proposals contain'd and spoke the Desires of every Man that lov'd his Religion and Liberty; in defence whereof, he would not put them upon any danger of which he would not take a share himself; not that he thought there was any pleasure in Danger; but when the Question was, Whether he should be a Slave and a Papist, or a Protestant and a Free-man, he thought he should be untrue to his Country, not to lay hold of this Opportunity. And concluding with a generous promise to his Tenants that should fall in the Service, to make their Leafes as good to their Families, as when they went from Home.

Which

Which generous Resolution and Encouragement so enflam'd the Hearts and courageous Zeal of all his Followers, that they assur'd him of their resolutions to stand by him in the defence of their Religion and Liberties; so that his Lordship lay still in those parts, to watch the motions of the Papists in *Lancashire*, who began to take Arms under the Lord *Molineux*, and for a time assisted to guard *Chester* for the King; but upon the Surprizal of that Garrison for the Prince, were soon after beaten, or rather run away out of Town, and disbanded of themselves.

In the *North*, the Earl of *Danby*, together with the Lord *Fairfax*, and several other Persons of Quality, seiz'd upon the City of *York*, and turn'd out the Lord Mayor, and such other of the Magistrates of that City as were either Papists, or that way affected; which greatly chang'd the Face of things in that City.

*Hull* was also surpriz'd by the Deputy-Governour; Coll. *Copley*, who having seiz'd upon all the Guards, with the Assistance of the Townsmen

men and some Sea-men, made the Lord *Langdale* the Governoir, and the Lord *Mingomery*, the Marques of *Powes*'s Son, both Papists, Prisoners, till he had secured the Castle and Citadel: A piece of Service the more considerable, considering the strength of the Town, and the plentiful Magazine that was in the Citadel, of Powder and all sorts of Provision, together with a Train of Artillery ready fix'd to be drawn out into the Field.

*Plymoutb* also, with the E. of *Huntington* and all his Popish Officers and Souldiers, was seiz'd by the Earl of *Bath* for his Highness the Prince of *Orange*: And at the same time, all the chief Sea-port Towns in *Cornwall* declar'd for the Prince. So that there was no Enemy behind him to disturb the Rear of his advancing Army.

By this time, the Press being open, the Declaration of his Highness had pass'd the Hands of the generality of the Nation, to the signal satisfaction and consolation of the whole Kingdom, that they had met with so pious and generous a Preserver.

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For they found that he spoke nothing but their own sense, and had a true feeling of the Oppressions and Grievances they groan'd under, while he declar'd, That it was certain and evident to all Men, that the Publick Peace and Happiness of any Kingdom or State could not be preserv'd, where the Laws, Liberties and Customs, establish'd by the lawful Authority in it, were openly transgress'd and anull'd. More especially, where the alteration of Religion was endeavour'd, and a Religion contrary to the Law design'd to be introduce'd; whereas they who were most immediately concern'd therein, were indispensably to preserve the establisht Laws, Liberties & Customs, and above all the Religion and Worship of God establisht among them, and to take such effectual care, that the Inhabitants of such State or Kingdom might neither be depriv'd of their Religion, nor outed of their Civil Rights. More especially, since the greatness of Kings, Royal Families, and of all such as are in Authority, as well as the happiness of their

their Subjects and People, depended in a most especial manner upon the exact observation of those their Laws, Liberties and Customs. Upon these grounds it was, his Highness farther declar'd, That he could no longer forbear to let the World know, how apparently he saw with regret, that they who had then the chief credit with the King, had overturn'd the Religion, Laws and Liberties of these Realms.

That they had set on foot a Dispensing Power in the King, to suspend the execution of the Laws, tho enacted by Authority of the King and Parliament, for the security and happiness of the Subject; by which means those Laws were render'd of no effect. And that for the better confirmation of the lawfulness of this Dispensing Power, they had obtain'd a Sentence from the Judges, declaring, That the Suspending Power was a Right belonging to the Crown, as if it were in the power of twelve Judges to offer up the Laws, Liberties, and Rights of the whole Nation to the King, to be by him dispos'd of arbitrariness and at his pleasure,

sure, and expressly contrary to the Laws enacted for the security of the Subjects. To which purpose, that several Persons had bin rais'd to the employments of Judges, who made open profession of the Popish Religion. And all this, notwithstanding that it had bin enacted among other Securities, for the preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and of the Protestant Religion, that no Persons whatsoever should be admitted to bear any Office, either Civil or Military, but such as should make themselves capable thereof, by taking the customary Protestant Oaths, together with the Test, which had in effect bin answ'd and abolish'd, both in relation to Ecclesiastical as Civil Employments.

In the next place, his Highness took notice of the Power granted to a few persons by virtue of an Illegal Commission, by which all the Affairs of the Church of *England* were put into the hands of those that had executed it contrary to all Law, by suspending the Bishop of *London*, only for refusing to obey an Order that was sent him to suspend a worthy Divine

vine, without so much as citing him before him to make his Defence, or observing the common Forms of Process: As by turning out a President, chosen duly by the Fellows of *Magdalene* Colledge, and after that, all the Fellows of the same Colledge, without so much as citing them before any Court, that could take legal Cognizance of the said Affair, or obtaining a Sentence against them from any competent Judge.

Moreover, that contrary to the express Laws against all Popish Churches and Chapels, Monasteries and Orders of Jesuits, divers Churches and Chapels had bin erected, and publickly allow'd for the exercise of the Popish Religion; and Colledges of Jesuits, for the corrupting the Youth of the Nation, and particularly that one of the Jesuits Order had bin advanc'd to the Dignity of a Privy Counsellor, and Chiet Minister of State.

Moreover, that the same Methods had bin us'd in relation to Civil Affairs, by removing all *Lords Lieutenants*, *Deputy Lieutenants*, *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c. from their Employments, who would not concur with the

the King in the Repeal of the Test and Penal-Laws : By seizing upon the Charters, and invading the Priviledgs of all Towns, that had a Right to be represented by their Burgesses in Parliament ; By which the Magistrates were forced to surrender up their Rights and Priviledges to be disposed of at the Pleasure of the Kings evil Counsellers, who had placed new Magistrates in all the fot several City's and Towns, in whom they could more entirely confide.

Next to this His Highnes takes notice of proffered Papists being advanced to Courts of Judicature, notwithstanding their incapacity by Law, and that no regard was due to the Sentences flowing from them. By which means the Administration of Justice was put into the hands of Papists, and all Matters of Civil Justice brought under great Uncertainties.

That they had also disposed of all Military imployments after the same manner : for that tho the Laws not onely excluded Papists from all such employments, but had in particular provided that they should be disarmed, Yet they in contempt of those Laws

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had not onely arm'd the Papists, but had raised them to the Greatest military trusts both by Sea and Land ; and those Strangers as well as Natives, *Irish* as well as *English*. By which means they had render'd themselves Masters of the Affairs of the Church, of the Government of the Nation, and of the Course of Justice, and had subjected them all to a Despotic and Arbitrary Power.

That the King had been prevail'd with to assume an absolute power over his Subjects in *Sc.iland*, and to challenge from them *Obedience without Reserve*.

From hence his Highness inferr's, that these were the great and insufferable Oppressions, and open contemps of Law, together with the sad consequences that must certainly follow them, which put the Subjects under those great and just feares, which made them look after such Lawfull remedies, as were allow'd of in all Nations, tho all had been without effect. Besides, that the King's evil Counsellers had endeavour'd to make all Men apprehensive of the loss of their Lives, Liberties, and Estates, if they offered to

to preserve themselves by taking notice of their Oppressions by way of Petition, Representation, or other means allowed of and authorized by Law: as they had proceeded with the seven Bishops, for onely offering a most humble Petition to the King indischarge of their Consciences; for which they were brought to Tryal before professed Papists, as if they had been guilty of some enormous Crime.

That His Highness himself, and his most entirely beloved Consort the Princess, had endeavoured to signify in Terms full of Respect to the King, the just and deep regret which all these Proceedings had given them; and in compliance with his Majesties desires had declared their thoughts touching the Repealing of the *Penal-Laws* and *Test* in such a manner, that they hoped they had proposed an Expedient by which the Peace of those Kingdoms, and a happy agreement among the Subjects of all persuasions might have been settled; But the King's evil Counsellers put such bad constructions upon their good intentions, as if their Royal Highnesses had

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designed to disturb the Quiet and Happiness of the Kingdom.

His Highness further sets forth that the same evil Counsellers, apprehensive that a Lawful Parliament being once assembled ( well knowing it to be last and only Remedy against National evils ) they would be brought to an Accompt for all their open violations of Law, and for their Plots and Conspiracies against the Protestant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of the Subjects, they had endeavoured by all ways and means to obstruct the due elections of Members to serve in Parliament ; and laboured so to carry Elections either by Fraud or Force, that when a Parliament met it should be composed of such persons only, by whom they were well assured that all things would be carried on, according to their Direction and Interest.

But to crown all, that there were great and violent Presumptions which induced His Highnes to believe, that those evil Counsellers, in order to the carrying on their evil Designs, had published that the Queen had brought forth a Son ; tho both during the Queen's

Queen's pretended Bigness, and by the Manner in which the Birth was managed there were so many just and visible grounds of suspicion, that not only their Royal Highnesses themselves, but all the good Subjects of the Kingdom, vehemently suspected that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, was not born of the Queen.

Therefore in consideration of the great Interest which their Royal Highnesses had in such a matter of consequence, and their known Right to the Succession of the Crown; and in regard of the Great Esteem and particular Affection which the *English* Nation had ever testified both to her Royal Highness and himself, His Highness could not excuse Himself from espousing the Interest of that Nation, in a matter of such high Consequence, and from contributing all that lay in his Power, for the maintaining of the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of those Kingdoms. To the doing of which he was earnestly sollicited by a Great many Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and other Subjects of all Ranks.

Therefore he thought fit to pass over into *England*, with a force sufficient, by the Blessing of God, to defend him from the violence of those Evil Counsellors before mentioned; declaring farther, that the Expedition was for no other design then to have a free and Lawful Parliament assembled, and to sit and meet in full freedom, for the securing and maintenance of the Protestant Religion, and making such Laws as might establish a good agreement between the Church of *England* and all Protestant Dissenters, and for the securing all others as would live peaceable under the Government, even Papists themselves. That he would to this Parliament refer the Enquiry into the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and the Right of Succession: And concur with them in every thing that might procure the Peace and Happiness of the Nation, &c.

Soon after His Highness set forth another short Declaration to this Effect,

That whereas he understood that the Subverters of the Religion and Laws.

Laws of the *English* Dominions, had given out that his Highness intended to Conquer and Enslave the Nation; His Highness was confident that no Persons could have such hard thoughts of Him or his Undertaking. For that as the Forces which he had brought along with him were utterly disproportion'd to such a wicked Design, so the great Numbers of principal Nobility and Gentry, Men of Eminent Quality and Estates, and of known Integrity and Zeal both for the Religion and Government of *England*, who accompany'd him in his Expedition, and earnestly solicited him to it, would cover him from all such Malicious Insinuations.

But these Politick Forgers of vain Rumours and Reports were soon refuted, by the Memorial from the *English Protestants* for their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, which came forth in publick much about the same time, so soon as the Press could pretend to any Liberty In that Memorial the intolerable Vexations and Oppressions which the Protestants in *England*, that were faithful to the Principles and Doctrines of their Religion, and

to the Just, Establish'd, Legal Government, groan'd under, through the Contrivances of the Papists, and Practices of the Priests and Jesuits, cover'd with the Pretences and Name of Authority, were so amply expos'd to all the World, and confirm'd by infallible Demonstrations, the grounds of Complaint so universal, and the Consequences of the Oppression so menacing to all degrees of Persons in the Nation, that the Application for Relief by the major part of the Nobility and Gentry of the Realm, to those Persons who had both Right and Power to redress, could never be styl'd a Design of Conquest ; and that Story which in future ages shall give his Highness's passing over into *England*, the Title of Conquest or Invasion must be either very much in the Dark, or else, as some of our old Stories are, be written with a very Monkish Impartiality.

The Lords and Gentry in the first place set forth the many Illegal Things that were daily imposed upon them, in their several Stations and Places, which they were convinc'd in their Consciences could never be justify'd unto

unto God or the Kingdom, and yet were press'd upon them without regard to their Consciences, by loss of their Offices and Employments, and many other threaten'd Effects of the King's Displeasure.

For Confirmation of this they instance the pressing of the Protestants to declare for a Repeal of all Laws made for the Reformation and Settlement of their Religion.

That they were forced to submit to serve and obey those that were no lawful Judges, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c. and all were threatned, vex'd and prosecuted, that durst but say that no such was lawful Authority, as the Lord *Lovelace* was for words to that purpose.

That all Subjects were forc'd to suffer all the Actions and Offences of their Lives, and the Secrets of their Hearts to be search'd into, and their Interests and Freeholds to be Judg'd by a few of the King's Creatures, call'd his *Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs*, whose Commission was to proceed without and against the Rules of the Law,

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That

That the Ministers were requir'd under grievous Penalties to be the King's *Cryers*, to proclaim in the Churches the King's Power to Suspend at once the force and use of all the *Penal Laws*, made in Four Hundred Years past, to Secure the Rights of the Crown, the Freedoms and Properties of the Realm, and the Profession of the Protestant. With several other Grievances and Oppressions no less destructive to the Fundamental Government of the Realm. All which Instances they farther alledge to be too well known to be denied by their Adversaries.

Then they proceed to set forth the Illegality of the King's Absolute Power to *Dispense* with the *Penal Laws*, and his *New Claims* set up and maintain'd, that the Subjects had no Right, Property, or Security against the *Will* and *Pleasure* of their Kings. Of his putting the Military Powers into the hands of persons incapable of them by the express Laws of the Land. Of his maintaining and dispersing through the Kingdom an Army of Papists and Mercenaries in full Peace, to the great

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Disquiet and Terror of the Protestants; And of his Controlling the Courts of Law, in the course wherein Justice ought to administred; instancing for that the displacing Judge *Holloway* and Judge *Powel*, upon the legal Acquittal of the Seven Bishops.

All which and much more of the same nature they make out, by Reasons drawn from the *English* Monarchy's being founded upon Equal Freedom; and for that the Civil Government of *England* was always of Right truly Free, because no Laws or Authorities ever bound up the Persons and Properties of the Kingdom but only those, wherein the King's and all the Subjects freely agreed, every Subject's free Consent being deem'd by the Laws of the Land to be given personally, as by his respective Deputies, to the Enacting and Repealing of every Law.

In the next place they complain of the King's Closetsing of persons who were interested in the Election of Parliament Men, to flatter or terrifie them out of their Freedom in Electing for Parliament: And of his giving power to other of his Creatures to do the same.

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From which, and other Arguments deduc'd from the Words of the King's Second Declaration, they infer, that there needed no plainer Proofs that the Axe was laid to the Root of the Civil Government, as the most certain way to introduce the **Laws** and Religion of *Rome*. And as for the *Ecclesiastical Government*, that it was as plain that the King's avow'd Intent and Endeavours were to free the Emissaries of *Rome* from Punishments and Penalties of the *Penal Laws*, that his new erected *Papish Colleges*, his *Convents of Monks*, his *Four Provincial Bishops*, and his numerous *Friars*, might be Authoriz'd by him without force of Laws, to maintain the Church of *Romes* Canons to be of greater Authority than the Laws of the Realm. By which proceedings and the King's Suspending the execution of the *Penal Laws* against all high Crimes, some of which were made Capital by the ancier Papists of this Kingdom; and his declaring all such Protestants as will not help to finish them, not to be qualify'd as Christians or *Englishmen* for any Employments in the Kingdom, and therefore least of all to be Members of

Par-

liament; that it was apparent that their *Popish Enemies* did not think it sufficient to seek the Abolition of all the ancient Penal Laws, but to destroy the Constitution and Form of the Free Government of the Kingdom, from whence arose all those *Penal Laws* against their Churches proud Domination, and their Usurpation over the Rights of the Crown of the whole Realm.

Having after this put his Highness in mind of several Leagues and Confederacies of the *French King* and other Sons of the *Romish Church*, not only to the Subversion of the Protestants in *England*, but even of *Holland* it self; they proceed to give the World a large account of the Birth of the pretended P. of *Wales*; a Device which the Priests knew to be necessary for supporting the Glory and Terror of the *French King*, against the growing Reputation of their Highnesses, by the Expectancy of the *English Crown*, nor yet the first Counterfeit of the same Nature, which those Priests had maintain'd to be lawful for the Service of their Church. For which they instance the Popish Inventions of *Lambert Symnel*, and *Per-*  
*kin*.

kin Warbeck; not forgetting to intimate a certain Cheating Trick the Jesuits invented and practis'd of later Years about procuring an Heir to a Crown that is become their chief Support in Europe.

Having thus made out the several intended Invasions upon the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of the Realm, and the particular Injustice done to her Royal Highness, by endeavouring to defeat her of her Apparent Right to the Crown; they propose that the method of Defence against the public Injuries should be made according to the known Laws and Customs of *England*; that is to say, That an open and free demand should be made in the Name of her Royal Highness as Heiress apparent of the Crown, and in behalf of all the people of the Realm; That there should be forthwith declar'd and publish'd to the Kingdom a sufficient number for this Case of lawful Witnesses of each Sex, such as the Laws of *England* and Natural Justice require, to testify, That according to the usual Practices of their Respective Sexes, at the Birth of Princes, Heirs to the Crown: That the Child

Child call'd the Prince of *Wales* was naturally born of the Queens Body.

To which if Satisfaction should not be given by the Maintainers of the *Supposed Prince* without delay, then natural Justice, and the Laws dictated, that their Highnesses should demand a Retraction by the King's Publick Ministers in all Christian Kingdoms and States of the false newes they have Published of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, and their Vindication of her Royal Highnesses Right Apparent to the next Succession to the Crown.

Then they farther tell His Highness, that most Catholick Princes could not but have a Prejudice to them in the Rights they claim'd as English Protestants, not knowing the Laws and Liberties of the Land, and therefore they had propos'd these two demands to be first in order made by his Highness in the behalf of her Royal Highness and the Kingdom, that they might convince Catholick Princes, that they had reason and Justice according to their own Laws and Rules of Right, to seek His Highness's Protection, against the King's Practices, in forcing them to stoop to a pretended

pretended Counterfeit Prince, and to change the Succession of the Crown, and the whole Government.

Therefore they most humbly fled to their Highnesses to protect them against the horrible Destruction made by the King of all their Laws for the Reformation of their Christian Religion, and their security against the open professed Enemies of their Liberties therein, since the King had declared to the World, that those Laws should never hereafter be put in Execution, and to make their case more Desperate, had caus'd his Judges to justify him in what he had done.

They also pray'd His Highnesses Aid against the King's Invasion of their Civil Rights and Fundamental Liberties, and his utter subversion of the free Government by its Ancient Customs and Laws.

And then proceeding to inform His Highnes, that a King of *England* ceases to act by the English Kingly Authority, or as a King of *England*, if he yeild up himself or his Subjects to be bound to any other Laws, Canons, or Jurisdictions, than such as are made or free,

ly receiv'd by the mutual Agreement of the King, and the Representative Body of the Realm in Parliament: all which they fully make out by the Ancient Constitutions of the Kingdom, and the continued practices of Former Parliaments and Kings, even in the Times of Popery it self,

They propose to His Highness in Conclusion to insist Immoveably,

That the Ancient free Government of *England* by its own customs and Laws only made or approv'd in Parliament, be immediatly restord in all the parts of it through the Kingdom.

That all the Laws in force, against the Admission of the Canons, and Jurisdiction of *Rome*, and against the Maintainers of them, be forthwith declar'd to be put in due Execution, and that all suspensions of them, or Dispensations with them, without authority of Parliament be declar'd Null and Voi'd.

That the Ancient Customs, Liberties and Priviledges for the City of *London*, and the whole form and course of its Government be forthwith restor'd.

That Legal Officers both Civil and Military be settled in all the Places of Ma-

Magistracy, and all Commands throughout the Kingdom.

That the Commission for *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, with its monstrous *Non obstante* to all the Laws of the Realm, & all other Commissions of the same nature should be declar'd Null and Void.

That the freedom of Elections should be duly vindicated, and all unworthy preengagements to Elect and vote as the King would have them, should be revoked and renounced.

Lastly, that the Kingdom might be restor'd to a Capacity of holding a Legal Parliament, in such form and manner as the Laws requir'd, by whose help the Civil Government might be Established, and the force of Arbitrary Power therein be utterly Abolish'd.

While these things flew about the Nation, it was in vain for the Popish Cabal at *Whitehal* to amuse the People with Reproaches of Pretended Invasion thrown upon the Prince of *Orange*, who being by this arriv'd at *Exeter*, was in a short time surrounded with great Numbers of the *English* Nobility and Gentry, and by them confirm'd in his generous Enterprise by a Solemn Engagement,

gagement, both to His Highness, and to one another, to stick firm to the Cause in the defence of it, and never to depart from it till their Religion, Laws and Liberties were so far secured to them in a free Parliament, that they should be no more in danger of falling under popery and Slavery: and that if any Attempts should be made upon His Highness Person, they would pursue not only those that made them, but all their Adherents, with the utmost severity of just Revenge in their Ruin and Destruction.

The Prince of *Orange* also, for his own part, had been no less carefull, as he had set forth his Declaration to the Nation in General, so to signifie the Reasons of his Coming in a Letter to the King's Army in particular; which were to preserve their Religion, and restore and establish their Religion and properties: giving them farther to understand, that they might plainly see that they were only made use of as Instruments to enslave the Nation, and ruin the Protestant Religion; and that, when that was done, they might judge, what they themselves were like

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to expect, both from the Cashiering of all the Protestant and *English* Officers, and *Souldiers* in *Ireland*, and by the *Irish* *Souldiers* being brought over to be put in their places, when it should be thought convenient for themselves to be turn'd out: Hoping withall that they would not suffer themselves to be abused by a false notion of Honour, but would consider what they ow'd to God, their Religion, their Country, themselves, and their Posterity, which were to be preferred before all private Considerations and Engagements whatever. Of which His Highness soon after found those Effects that truly answered his Expectations.

For the King, being as yet in hopes to force his way through all the great Opposition made him by the whole Kingdom, having sent his Army before to *Salisbury*, there overtakes them. But in the Midst of these surprises, other fresh Intelligence, no less astonishing came, besides that of the Lord *Cornbury*, who had carried off a considerable Party of Horse to his supposed Enemy sometime before, that several of other Regiments of Foot had deserted his Service,

vice, and were advanced the same way. Upon his arrival near the City he was met by the Duke of *Barwick*, the Earl of *Feverham*, and several others Officers on Horse-back, and by them attended to the Gates of the Town, where he was met by the Major and Aldermen in their Formalities, and Conducted to the Bishop's Palace. But these Glimpses of flattering splendour soon vanished. For he had not been long in the City before he understood that his *English* forces were under a general dissatisfaction, as being unwilling to engage in civil Bloodshed with their own Countrymen, and Protestants professing the same Religion; which was to fight with their Bodies against their Consciences. He saw the general disaffection of the People, to his Souldiers; who so sparingly supplied the Markets, for their sustinance, that their kindness to his own Person might easily be thence discovered. It is also moreover said, that upon his going out one morning to take a view of some Regiments, his nose fell a bleeding, which caused him to return back. So that finding himself so unsafe

safe in his Army, and perhaps not altogether regardless of unlucky prognostic's, upon a false alarm that Count *Schombergh* was advanced within thirty or twenty miles of him, with the Vanguard of the Prince's Army, he left *Salisbury*, and returned back to *Windsor* and so to *London* with all the hast he could.

But before he left *Salisbury* he found his Court no less out of Order then his Camp; *Prince George*, the Lord *Churchill* were both gone to the Prince; and the Princess *Ann of Danemark* had privately retired herself another way.

The Prince of *Danemark* and the Lord *Churchil* left each of them a Letter behind them directed for the King. The former pleading, That he could no longer disguise his just concern for that Religion, in which he had been so happily Educated, and which his judgement throughly convinced him to be the Best: for the Support of which he was so highly Interested in his Native Country; which *England* was now become by the most endearing tye.

To which his Highness added, that while the Restless spirits of the Enemies

mies of the Reformed Religion, back'd by the cruel zeal and prevailing power of France, justly alarm'd and united all the protestant Princes of Christendom, and engag'd them in the Support of it, he could not act so degenerous and mean a part, as to deny his concurrence for such worthy Endeavours, for disabusing his Majesty, by the reinforcement of those Laws, and the Re-establishment of that Government, on which alone depended the Well-being of his Majesty, and the protestant Religion in Europe. Which was the onely irresistible cause that could come in Competition with his Duty and Obligations to his Majesty.

The Lord *Churchil* excused himself also upon the same inviolable Dictates of Conscience, and a necessary concern for his Religion, with which he was Instructed that nothing could come in Competition.

As for the *Princess Ann of Danemark*, her Letter was directed for the Queen Wherein her Royal Highness begged her Majesties pardon for being so deeply affected with the surprising news of her Husbands being gone, as not to be able to

to see her, but onely by writing to let her Majesty know that she was not able to bear the King's displeasure either against the Prince her Husband or herself. Noless sensible of the unhappiness of her Condition so divided between Duty and Affection to a Father and a Husband; and therefore that her Highness knew not what to do, but to follow one to preserve the other.

Yet notwithstanding all these fatal Desertsions, more fatal then the Omens recorded by *Livie* or *Suetonius*, preceding the particular dounfalls of the Ancient Roman Cheiftains; still the King continued constant to the Counsels of the Queen and Romish Preists. The Result of which was to send to the Prince thence advanced almost as far as *Hungerford*, certain proposals of Accommodation. Which being consented to, the Marquiss of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin* were by the King appointed his Commissioners; who according to their Instructions attending the Prince at *Hungerford*, delivered to his Highness a Paper signed with their own hands to this Effect.

That

That in regard the King observed that all the differences and causes of complaint alledged by his Highness seem'd to be referr'd to a free Parliament,

His Majesty had sent them to attend his Highness for the Adjusting of all Matters that should be agreed necessary to the Freedom of Elections, and the security of sitting, and was ready immediatly to enter into a Treaty in order to it.

However in the mean time his Majesty proposed that the respective Armies might be restrained within such Limits, and at such a distance from *London*, as might prevent the apprehensions that the Parliament might be in any kind disturbed.

In answer to this, his Highness with the Advice of the Lords assembled about him made the following proposals, That all persons and other persons not qualified by Law, might be disarmed, disbanded, and dismissed from all Employments Civil and Military.

That all Proclamations reflecting upon his Highness, or any that came

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along with him, or had declared for him should be forthwith set at Liberty.

That the Tower of *London* might be immediatly put into the Hands of the City.

That if the King thought fit to be at *London* during the sitting of the Parliament, his Highness might be there also with an equal number of his Guards: or if at a farther distance, that his Highness might be at some place of the same distance, That the respective Armies should remove thirty miles from *London*, and that no more Foreign Forces should be brought into the Kingdom.

That *Tilbury* Fort should be put into the hands of the City of *London*.

That *Portsmouth* also should be put into such hands as by his Majesty, & his Highness should be agreed upon.

That some Sufficient part of the publick Revenue should be assign'd his Highness for maintaining his Forces, till the meeting of a free Parliament.

But these Proposals proving of too hard digestion for the Romish Counsellors at Whitehall, the Offer of Accommodation was lookt upon as an Abortive

tive Contrivance to spin out time. So that the King finding that he had to deal with those that were not to be trickt with the Obsolete Stratagems of Dilatory Politicks, began to think of taking other Measures. To that purpose he sent the Queen and her Infant before; with a small train, but a large Proportion, as it was said, of Treasure and Jewels, with which soon after, she safely Landed in *France*, and then resolv'd himself to follow her. This being done, he dispatch'd away a Letter to the Earl of *Feversham* to this Effect.

That things being come to that Extremity, that he had bin forc'd to send away the Queen, and his Son as he call'd him, the Prince of *Wales*, least they should fall into his Enemies hands, he was resolv'd to secure himself the best he could. That if he could have reli'd on all his Troops, he was resolv'd to have had at least one Blow for it; but that his Lordship knew, that both his Lordship and several of the General Officers of the Army had told him, that it was not safe for him to venture himself at the head of his Troops, or to think to fight the Prince of *Orange* with

them. And therefore it only remain'd for him to thank those Officers and Souldiers that had bin truly Loyal to him. Not exspecting they should farther expose themselves in Resisting a Forraign Army, and a poysoned Nation.

In pursuance of this Letter, the Earl sent another to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, to let him understand, that he had receiv'd a Letter from the King, with orders not to make any farther Opposition against any Body, which he thought Convenient to let his Highness know, so soon as it was possible, to hinder the Effusion of Blood.

After this, according to the Resolutions he had taken, the King being at *Whitehall*, order'd a Council to attend him, as it might be the next Morning, under pretence of advising upon the Exigency of his Affairs, but more probably to color his intended flight; for about the middle of the Night preceeding, he took water at the Privy-stairs, and passing down the River betook himself, Accompani'd only by two or three persons, in a small Vessel to Sea; but, being forç'd by foul Weather upon the Coast of *Kent* near *Feversham*,

as

as soon as he came to that Town was seiz'd upon, the report at that time being very hot, that several persons were Endeavoring to make their Escapes out of the Land, and by the unruly multitude, rifled of what Gold and Jewels he had about him, with other usage, highly unbecoming the Grandeur of his Quality. Till being known, the Barbarous Rabble becoming more Submissive and repenting of the Insolencies they had committed, would have return'd him again what they had so rudely taken from him. But then the King with a Royal Generosity forgave them the Crime of their Ignorance, and receiving only his Jewels back, left them the undeserved Enjoyment of his ready Mony. However his person was detain'd, till the news could be carried to *London*, where he was.

In the mean time the *London* Rabble, as is frequent in such unusual Disturbances, and Dissolutions of Government, brake out in Numbers, and pretending to Reformation, with such a merciless fury, fell upon all the new erected Mass-Houses about the Town, pulling down, burning, and destroying all before them, that

that where e're they came, they hardly left one stone upon another, consuming the very Innocent Wainscote with fire. While Filou's and common Theives, mixing with the more harmless Boys, took an occasion from thence to satiate their greedy Appetites, after Spoyl and Rapine; which turn'd even to the open Robbery of some Embassadors Houses.

For Redress of these Disorders, several of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then in Town, upon notice of the Kings being withdrawn, repair'd to *Guild hall*, and sending for Coll. *Skelton*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Demanded the Keys; which being by him readily resign'd, they committed the charge of that Important place, to the Custody of the Lord *Lucas*, a person of known Honor and Integrity to his Country. Nor was their prudence and Vigilance less active in suppressing those Lawless Rioters that made such nocturnal Confusions in all parts of the Town; so that in a short time they were all disperced and quell'd, and the chief Criminals committed to *Newgate*.

But then considering the great and  
Dange-

Dangerous Conjunction of the Time, in regard of the King's withdrawing himself, they drew up a Declaration to this Effect.

That they did Reasonably hope that the King having Issued out his Proclamation & Writs for calling a free Parliament, they might have rested securely under the Exspectation of that meeting; but in regard his Majesty had withdrawn himself, and as they Apprehended in order to his departure out of the Kingdom, they could not without being wanting to their duty, be silent under those Calamity's wherein the Popish Counsels so long prevailing had Involved the Kingdom. And therefore Unanimously resolved to apply themselves to the Prince of *Orange*.

Declaring farther that they would with their utmost endeavors assist this Highness in the speedy obtaining such a Parliament wherein their Lives, Liberties and properties might be secur'd; and the Protestant Religion, and Interest over the whole World might be supported and Encouraged.

## This Declaration was Sign'd

W. Cant.	P. Winchester.
Tho. Ebor.	W. Asaph.
Pembrook.	Fran. Ely.
Dorset.	Tho. Roffen.
Mulgrave.	Tho. Peterburg
Thanet.	P. VVharton.
Carlisle.	North and Grey.
Craven.	Chandois.
Ailsbury.	Montague.
Burlington.	T. Ferryn.
Sufex.	Vaughan Carbery.
Berkley.	Colepepper.
Rochester.	Crew.
Newport.	Osnfton.
Weymouth.	

And at the same time the Earl of Pembrook, the Lord Viscount Weymouth, the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Lord Colepepper were ordered to attend his Highness with the said Declaration, and to acquaint his Highness with what they had farther done at that Meeting.

The next day the Lord *George Juffles* was discover'd and taken in a Seaman's House in *Wapping*, where he had conceal'd himself, in order to make his escape, and was sent to the *Tower* by Order of the Peers Assembled, with some of the Privy Council in the *Council Chamber* in *Whitehall*.

On the 14th of *December*, his Highness the Prince of *Orange* arriv'd at *Windfor*, where he was received with a most profound Respect by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and Lodg'd in the Prince of *Danemark's* Apartment, which was prepar'd for his Reception.

By this the Lords who first Assembled in the City, being return'd to *Whitehall*, having Notice of the King's being at *Feversham*, appointed certain Commissioners there to Attend him, with their earnest Desires that he would be pleased to return to his Royal Palace at *London*: To which, tho' at first he shew'd something of Reluctancy, yet at length he condescended; and upon Sunday the 16th of *December* arriv'd

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at *Whitehall*, attended by several of the Nobiliy, and a great Guard of Horse; & from thence sent the Lord *Feversham* to Invite His Highness to accept of *St. James's* for the place of his Residence. A Complement not in the least expected at *Windsor*. For upon Notice of the King's being upon his Return from *Feversham*, his Highness being resolv'd to advance with all the haste he could for *London*, and for several weighty Reasons, not deeming it proper for the King and himself to be in the same place, which might subject the City to the Inconvenience of daily Disputes and Quarrels between the Soldiers of both Parties, had sent *Monsieur Zulestein* to meet him by the way, and request his return to *Rochester*; which the King would certainly have done, had not *Monsieur Zulestein* miss'd him by taking another Road.

Upon this Disappointment, his Highness imparted the Invitation to the Lords at *Windsor*, who after mature Deliberation upon it, concluded all; That it was not proper for the Prince to accept the Invitation. On the other side

side, there being a Necessity that the Prince should be in Town the next day, the Lord Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Lord *Delamere*, by vertue of a Paper Subscribed by his Highness, were desir'd to tell the King, That it was thought convenient for the greater Safety of his person, that he should remove to *Ham*, where he should be Attended by Guards that would be ready to preserve his person from any Disturbance.

And farther, For the preventing the possibility of any Disturbance, it was resolved that his Highness's Guards should be possest of all the Posts and Avenues about *Whitehall*, before the Paper was delivered ; which because it could not be done till late at Night, was the Reason that the King was in Bed, before their Lordships could Attend him. However, being admitted about Twelve a Clock, his Majesty read the Letter, and return'd for Answer, *That he would readily comply w. sh it* ; but upon better Consideration, desir'd that he might rather return for *Rochester* : To which his Highness the next Morning readily Consented

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Accordingly Guards and Barges being got ready to Attend him, and his Sumpters and Coaches appointed to follow him : He reached *Gravesend* that Evening, and from thence in his own Coach hasten'd for *Rochester*, making choice of Sir *Richard Head's* House for his Residence,

In the Afternoon of the same day that the King left *Whitehall*, his Highness, with a very Splendid Equi-page and a numerous Attendance, Arriv'd at *St. James's*, and receiv'd the Congratulations of all the Nobility and Persons of Chiefeſt Quality in the Town. Nor were the People in general wanting to ſignifie their Satisfaction at ſo great a Revolution, by Ringing of Bells, the blazing of Bonfires, and all the publick Demonstrations of Joy imaginable.

No sooner was his Highness arriv'd at *Whitehall*, but the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, Presented an Address to his Highness ; Wherein they gave him Thanks, more particularly for his Appeariſg in Arms in the Kingdom of *England* ; to carry on and perfect

perfect his Glorious Design of Rescuing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* from *Popery* and *Slavery*; and of Establishing a Free Parliament, the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of those Kingdoms, upon a sure and lasting Foundation.

At what Time Sir *George Treby*, Recorder of the City, delivered himself to this Effect:

That when both Church and State were over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the point of Destruction, by those that were the true Invaders of both. The only Person under Heaven that could apply the Remedy, was his Highness: Who was of a Nation, whose Alliances in all times had been agreeable and prosperous to us. Of a Family, so Illustrious Benefactors to Mankind. For which to have the Title of *Sovereign Prince*, *Statholder*, and to have worn the Imperial Crown, were among their lesser Dignities; since they had long enjoy'd a Dignity more Singular and Transcendent, to have been the Champions of the Almighty, to vindicate his Cause upon the greatest Occasions.

That

That his Highness led by the Hand of Heaven and called by the Voice of the People, had preserved the Dearest Interests of the Nation.

Concluding that his Highness had a lasting monument in the Hearts, in the Prayers, and in the praises of all good Men in the Kingdom; and that posterity would celebrate his ever glorious Name.

At the same time the High Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the County of *Cambridge*, presented another Address to his Highness, wherein they not only implor'd his protection and his aid to rescue the Nation from Popery and Slavery, but also assured him they would contribute their utmost endeavour for the perfecting so glorious a Work; and returned his Highness their unfeigned thanks for the progress he had made therein with so much Cost, Labour and Hazard, both by Sea and Land.

But in the midst of these Transactions the King, after he had con-  
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tinu'd for some time at *Rochester*, took an Occasion totally to withdraw himself out of the Kingdom. To which purpose, upon the 22. of *December*, above twelve a clock at night, the King left *Rochester* with a small Train, and taking an obscure Road with great Secrecy and Caution hasten'd to the Sea side, where he embarked, and afterwards landed in *France*.

To make up this Breach and Rupture in the Goverment, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal immediatly meet in the Lords House, and humbly requested his Highness to take upon him the Adminilstration of the Public Affairs, both Civil and Military, for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and properties, and the Peace of the Nation.

Thereupon his Highness thus invested with the power of a Roman Dictatour, sends for all such Persons as had been Members of Parliament in the Raign of *Charles the 1<sup>st</sup>*, together with the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*; and desires them to meet

meet and advise upon the best manner how to pursue the ends of his Declaration, in calling a free Parliament, for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, &c.

These Gentlemen repairing to the House of Commons, having chosen Mr. Powle for their Chair-man, in concurrence with the Lords, upon the 26 of December renew their Address to his Highness to continue the taking upon him the Administration of Affairs, and to issue forth his Circulatory Letters for calling a Convention, to sit at Westminster upon the two and twentieth day of January ensuing.

Accordingly, at the time prefixed the Convention met, and after they had once more reiterated their humble desires to his Highness to take upon him the Administration of Affairs, they fell into serious debate about the dangerous condition of the Kingdom, & after they had maturely & duly weigh'd the Circumstances of the King's departure, the lower House in a short time came to this result, That the late King,

James

James the II. having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of the Kingdom, by breaking the Original Contract between the King and the People; and by Advice of *Jesuits* and other wicked persons, having violated the Fundamental Laws; And having withdrawn himself out of this Kingdom, had Abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was thereby Vacant.

Which tho at first it met with some Opposition in the House of Lords, yet being soon after carried in the Affirmative, an Instrument in writing was forthwith agreed on, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, Assembled at *Westminster*, for Declaring the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. Which being presented to their Highnesses in the *Banqueting-House*, upon Friday the thirteenth day of *February* 1688. and their Consent thereto received, they were Both, the same day proclaimed with a more then usual Solemnity.

Wednesday.

And

And thus ended the short Reign of *James* the Second : of whom it may be said much like that which was spoken of *Richard* the Second. That he lost his Kingdom rather by his own ill management and Irregularities, then by the pernicious Counsels or practises of others.

### F I N I S.

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### ERRATA.

Page 2. Line 6. for *Thursday*, Read *Fryday*. p. 257. l. 23. for *Fryday*, read *Wednesday*.

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